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Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME XLIII::::NO. 37. | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884. | WHOLE NUMBER 2211.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT "PLOUGHMAN BUILDING."
No. 45 Milk Street (cor. Devonshire St.)
[Opposite the New Post Office,]
BOSTON.
GEO. NOYES, Ploughman Company
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2.00 per annum in advance. $3.00 if not paid in advance. Single copies FIVE CENTS.
☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.
☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square of eight lines, one insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 15 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial.

THE FROSTS OF MAY 30 AND 31.

While it is not unusual, in fact the rule, to have frosts in this State during the last week in May, we very rarely have such heavy frosts as visited us this year during the last two days of the month. From various parts of the interior of the State we have received letters informing us of the severity of the frost.

In Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden, and a considerable portion of Worcester counties, it was cold enough to freeze water, and in low wet places, the ground. The cold, as usual, came in veins, touching some places with great severity, while others escaped with very little damage.

In some portions of Berkshire county, the ground froze so deep that shallow planted corn and potatoes, not only had their tops killed, but also their roots, so that some fields are being planted over. Strawberries, apples, grapes and currants, were very generally killed in Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden counties, while in Worcester, Essex and Middlesex, there were some orchards and fields that escaped with but slight injury.

Norfolk, Plymouth and Barnstable did not feel the frost so much, but in the two first named counties, many orchards were injured, and also some fields of strawberries. Corn, beans and potatoes, were quite generally injured in *all three* of the above named counties, also grapes, but not to the extent which they were in the higher western counties.

Dukes and Nantucket, as usual, escaped *entirely*, so did some of the towns in Barnstable and Plymouth counties.

The damage to the crops of the State has been very severe, and the pecuniary loss is quite large, though not as much as was at first believed. The strawberry crop probably suffered quite as much as any other; most of the fruit being formed, wherever the ground froze the fruit was entirely destroyed. Next to the strawberry comes the apple; the trees being loaded with blossoms the outlook was remarkably good for a large crop, but in many parts of the State the frost was so heavy that the crop is entirely ruined, except such as had not fully blossomed out. Corn and potatoes have been set back, but in most portions of the State will soon start up again. Grapes have in many portions of the State been injured to an extent that is past recovery.

CARE OF NEWLY SET TREES.

While it is very important that only really good trees should be selected to transplant, and equally important to set them in the best manner, it is even more important that the best of care should be given the tree after being set, not only until it shows that it is alive, but during the entire season it should be carefully looked after; in fact, as a rule, a tree is not fully established until the third year, therefore should not be neglected until it has been transplanted several years.

Soon after a tree is set it should be liberally mulched with partially decayed leaves, covering the ground a little beyond where the roots extend. To keep the leaves from blowing away they should be covered with stones, sticks of wood or short pieces of boards. Never heap up any material about the trunk of a tree except fresh earth. The mulch should be spread evenly on the ground, and care should be taken not to let it dry through during a drouth, but it should be watered as often as it shows any indication of being dry. In a very dry time not only should the mulching around a favorite tree be kept wet, but the ground a few feet beyond should be watered. On cultivated land the mulching may be omitted, if the land be light and loose on the surface. It is important to keep the whole land moist if the best results are expected, because if only a small space where the roots of the tree are be watered, the water is very rapidly absorbed by the surrounding dry soil, and thus prevent a vigorous growth, if it does not dry the tree up entirely before the owner is aware of it.

Having properly cared for the roots of the newly set tree, the top should be the next care, especially if it be a tree with a long trunk before coming to the branches. The practice of cutting off all of the lateral branches is so universal that almost every tree that is set has nothing to protect it from the direct rays of the sun for the first four to six feet, unless artificial protection be resorted to, which always should be to all trees that have had the lateral branches removed. This protection may be very simple; a single thickness of coarse matting tied around the tree is sufficient, or even a limb of a cedar tree set in the ground on the south side of the tree, or a board set up so as to shade the trunk of the tree during the hottest part of the day, will do much to keep the trunk from being scorched by the sun. Many trees are lost during hot weather for the want of some protection for the trunk. This is wrong, because the expense is so slight every one who sets a tree can find the time or means to do it.

FINGER PRUNING.

By timely rubbing off needless shoots from young fruit trees and grapevines, says the Country Gentleman, the necessity for heavy pruning may be entirely obviated, and there will be none of the loss of wood which has already grown, and no check be given to large amputations. Examine grapevines as soon as the new growth has pushed an inch or two, and select and retain those shoots which give an evenly distributed growth with sufficient space between them. The same care with young fruit trees, as soon as they have fairly started, will give handsome and symmetrical heads.

ORCHARD NOTES.

Trimming.—The young orchard demands particular attention this month, to keep the growth of the trees in the right direction. A good form is not so well secured by cutting off large limbs after they have been permitted to grow where they are not wanted, as by preventing such limbs from growing. When the trees are small and young, by careful examination of their branches in June, it will be very easy to remove such limbs as it seems evident are not growing where they should, and thus the trees will be made to grow up in good form without having to resort to cutting off large limbs.

The sun in our climate is too hot for the fruit to grow to the highest perfection when unprotected by leaves, therefore in trimming trees it should be the effort of the orchardist to encourage such vigorous growth of leaves as will secure a partial shelter for the fruit.

Mulching.—Trees that are not large enough to shade the ground so as to prevent a thick growth of grass, unless the land is kept cultivated, should be mulched as far around each tree as the branches extend; but in mulching a tree the mulch should never be permitted to touch the trunk of the tree, but it should be spread evenly over the ground, leaving a space of at least six inches between the tree and the mulch; this space should be filled with dry coarse sand or fine gravel to keep the borers out.

Watering Trees.—Newly set trees may want watering before the month is out; when this seems necessary it is best to make a business of it, and do the work thoroughly. To put a few quarts of water around a tree does but little good, even though it be done every day; better not water oftener than once a week, and then apply water enough to wet the ground through. It is quite as important to apply the water to the ends of the roots as it is near the trunk, where there are few roots to absorb it.

Regrafted Trees.—Trees that have been regrafted should be looked after during this month. As soon as the scions show signs of growing, the sprouts should be all rubbed off, that they may not rob the scions of the sap. When the scions do not grow, but die, the most prominent sprout should be saved and the others destroyed; in this way a limb large enough to bud in September can be obtained. If the limb grafted be one and a half inches or more in diameter, two sprouts should be encouraged to grow, but if the limb be one inch or less in diameter, one sprout left to grow will be better than more.

Bugs and Worms.—The fight with the insects must be kept up during the entire month. If the canker worm and tent caterpillar do not make clean work, the rose bug and the coddling moth will come in for a share. The former not being particular whether he eats leaves of fruit, but the latter will have fruit or nothing.

Just how to manage these two enemies to the best advantage is an unsettled question. To catch the coddling moth some resort to sweetened water in wide mouthed bottles hung on the trees. For the rose bug hand picking is by some believed to be the best way, but if one has many and the orchard be large, this is a work of some magnitude, but on small trees by picking early in the morning the trees may be kept clear.

THE EFFECT OF FROST ON APPLE BLOSSOMS.

It is very rarely that apple blossoms are killed by frost, because it is not often that a frost comes after the trees are in full bloom that is severe enough to reach the trees, except on very low land.

An apple blossom before it is fully opened is very hardy and will withstand quite a cold night without the slightest injury, but the moment the flower is fully expanded it is very tender and quite susceptible to the cold. When the pollen has begun to form, the slightest frost will kill the blossom, or the vital portion of it. At this stage it requires a much less degree of cold to destroy it than after the fruit is fully formed; when the fruit is formed, and the blossom is dropped off it must be cold enough to freeze it to destroy it, while when the flower is forming the pollen is so very delicate that the slightest frost will prevent the fruit from forming.

The very cold weather we had the 30th and 31st of May, destroyed large quantities of fruit, because the apple trees were in many places in full bloom, therefore in just the right condition to be the most susceptible to the cold. In those sections where the trees were late and had not expanded their blossoms the injury no doubt will be slight.

Taking the State through, it is believed that the loss of apples will be quite serious, but on the seashore a very considerable portion of the trees have escaped injury. Though even here we have no doubt the injury will be much more than at present appears to careless observers. A blossom that is fully expanded may be injured and yet few would notice it, because it may be so slightly touched with frost as not to kill the leaves of the flower, but chill the vital portion of it, which will be discovered only by the closest examination; this will show when any injury is done, by a change of color of the stamens, being first of a brownish and then quite dark color. When this takes place the fruit does not set, and the blossom and the embryo fruit drops; the orchardist sometimes not suspecting the cause, but believing that the fruit did not set because of some condition beyond his power to understand; when in point of fact it required only early rising and close examination to have made the cause perfectly clear to every person of ordinary intelligence.

☞J.B. Lawes says that of dry food eaten by sheep it has been found that these animals stored up in increased weight 12 per cent., while cattle only laid up in increased weight 8 per cent or, in other words, eight and a half pounds of dry food increased the live weight of sheep as much as did twelve and a half pounds the live weight of cattle.

INDIA WHEAT.

A well informed writer in the New York Sun asserts that it may be confidently predicted that at no distant day the exports of India wheat will be second only to those of the United States. The pressure of competition, he says, will be severe and long on all who enter the wheat market. India will sow better seed, use better tools, and before long will have cheaper modes of inland transit, and the American elevator with which to handle her grain. The English and the French are both making a very light system of railway of from 2 to 2 1-2 feet guage, which is much used in countries south of the equator. This system costs only from $1000 to $1200 a mile.

Indian wheat is to-day an important factor in European grain markets and has become the principal check to speculators in this country. Therefore it is asserted that the American grain grower will have to reduce the cost of production, and be content with small profits. The millers are urged to send a quality of flour to Europe with which competition will be impossible. In that case we shall have the advantage of production and manufacture, with the residuum left for cattle food. Actual tests show that the percentage of gluten is much larger in American wheat, but India wheat is drier than ours and makes more bread. Yet the preference is for the American article in point of color, taste, and general characteristics of the bread. Our future strength in the European wheat market is in sending flour instead of wheat.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A FINE DISPLAY OF RHODODENDRONS—THE HUNNEWELL PREMIUMS.

The annual rhododendron show at Horticultural Hall, Saturday, June 7th, has hardly been surpassed at any similar exhibition. The competition for the Hunnewell premiums for rhododendrons was specially interesting. The display of President F. B. Hayes on the central table was the first thing to catch attention, presenting as it did some exquisite blooms of tender and hardy rhododendrons, showing a perfection of form that was greatly admired. H. H. Hunnewell's display of rhonodenrons and azaleas near by was also very attractive. In front of the platform the eye was attracted by a tall and brilliantly hued azalea in pot—the azalea decora—whose crimson petals and curiously-wrought sprays of bloom made it a thing of unique beauty. Vice-President B. G. Smith exhibited among other things some beautiful varieties of fancy pansies and clematis; F. Parkham, a collection of seedling azaleas; J. B. Moore, peonies, roses and gloxinias; J. H. Woodward, some admirable groupings of clematis, and E. Sheppard, rare orchids. Altogether, the display was exceedingly an attractive one and was regarded as a good harbinger of the coming rose show, which is expected to equal any ever seen in this country.

President Francis B. Hayes received first prize for twenty four tender varieties of rhododendrons; for six named varieties and three named varieties, all tender; also for a single truss of a tender variety, "Lady Grenville;" for six hardy varieties; for a single truss of a hardy variety; also gratuities for cut flowers. John L. Gardner received first prize for ten hardy varieties of rhododendrons, and also for three of the same; also, gratuities for pelargoniums, ericas and an azalea decora; E. Sheppard, for hardy azaleas, German iris clematis, orchids and cut flowers. B. G. Smith, for six named varieties of hardy azaleas; a cluster of trusses of one variety, twelve hardy flowering shrubs, dishes of clematis and pansies. Other prizes awarded were: German iris, J. W. Manning; clematis, J. W. Woodford; cut flowers, W. K. Wood and Mrs. E. M. Gill; table designs, Mrs. E. M. Gill and Miss S. W. Story; herbaceous, J. W. Manning.

Josiah Crosby won prizes for scarlet carrots, radishes, cucumbers, and lettuce; John B. Moore for asparagus; L. W. Weston for asparagus; C. H. Brackett for rhubarb and tomatoes; M. W. Chadbourne for rhubarb; E. W. Wood for cucumbers; Warren Heustis for lettuce and onions, S. Hartwell for asparagus.—[Boston Courier's Report.

TRAINING TOMATO PLANTS.

[Germantown Independent.]

Most growers agree that keeping tomatoes off the ground is a great advantage. Stakes or trellises are now used to a great extent to train them to. A common way is to train to single stakes of about four feet in height, tieing the plants to the stakes as it grows. This is little or no improvement over the old way of letting them lie on the ground. A much better plan is to set the plants in rows of four feet apart, and the plants three feet in the row. Before setting the plants dig out a couple of spits of earth, and set in three branches of trees—twiggy ones are best—in triangular form, with the tops spreading outwards. Set the plant in the centre of this, and as it grows keep the shoots inside of the stakes by passing a string around them. There is no better way to get good, clean fruit from tomatoes. As everything generally has some disadvantage connected with it so this way of growing tomatoes is not perfect. When the plants are allowed to run over the ground they keep the soil cool and moist. It follows that tieing up to stakes produces the opposite effect, and the plants suffer the sooner from summer droughts. This can be easily remedied by mulching around the plants with something to break the sun's rays. If nothing else is at hand cornstalks answer admirably. Tomatoes produce such a mass of foliage that they require much moisture, and it is surprising how they thrive when by mulching or other means the ground is never allowed to become too dry.

TOBACCO STEMS FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Mr. A. P. Kinney, Jamaica Plains, Mass., writes us as follows: 'In 1881 I came to this place, and found twenty eight large currant bushes, that were in a very bad condition on account of the currant worms. The neighbors said that for eight years the fruit amounted to nothing, the leaves being destroyed every year. In the spring of 1882, tobacco stems were applied as a mulch, at the rate of ten pounds to each bush, and a handfull scattered through the branches. The foliage was not troubled by the worms. In 1883 only five pounds of tobacco stems were used per bush, and the leaves were not destroyed. This year I shall use only half the last amount, and believe it will be sufficient.'—Any grower can readily get tobacco stems, should try this remedy for currant worms.—[American Agriculturist.

FALL CALVES.

We believe with some of our contemporaries that fall calves can be with proper housing raised with greater ease than those that are dropped in spring or summer. If kept dry and well bedded, they do not mind cold weather, and they are just the right age to turn on grass in the spring.—[American Dairyman.

☞Horses at work will be gratified if they are allowed a little green grass at least once a day. If not convenient to turn them on the grass cut it and feed, with a little salt, in the rack.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

A "CORN CUT WORM."

The following letter of inquiry was addressed to Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, Director of the N. Y. State Experimental Station, and on being referred to Prof. J. A Linter, State Entomologist, brought the following reply, which is of such public interest that we take the earliest opportunity to place it before the readers of the *Ploughman*:

The Question.

DEAR SIR—My son who has charge of my farm is very much troubled with a greenish gray worm that cuts off his corn soon after it comes up, just at the surface of the ground. What can be put on to drive them from the hills, or prevent them from eating his corn? If there is anything you can recommend please state how to apply the remedy, and Much oblige and help

Yours truly, W. H. P.

Batavia, N. Y., May 31st, 1884.

Reply of Prof. J. A. Lintner.

I regret that examples of the cut worm which commits the injuries as stated in the above inquiry, were not sent for examination, as the brief statement of its appearance given, does not enable us to determine the species. A knowledge of the particular species of a class in which the habits vary greatly, as they do in the cut worms, is often indispensable, if we would employ the best means for controlling its depredations.

Among the corn-cut worms, some of the species do their work beneath the surface, others cut the stalks at the surface, and others still, at about an inch above the ground.

We know of no effectual way of driving these pests from the corn attacked by them, or for killing them while buried in the ground during the day, by any application that we can make. Lime, salt, ashes and similar substances have been found to be of no avail. Winged insects may be driven away, but these were in the soil long before the corn was planted (since the preceding autumn) and will have their living from it until they reach their maturity, unless they can be meantime killed. Thorough autumn plowing, quite late, when the caterpillars had become lethargic from the cold would have destroyed many of them.

Before mentioning the means which have proved to be effectual in infested cornfields, I desire to recommend the trial of another which has not, so far as I know, been tried, but from which I hope for good results.

The caterpillar in this case "eats off the corn soon after it comes up, just at the surface of the ground," and probably drags the cut off portion into his retreat beneath the surface to feed upon it at his leisure during the day. His food can be poisoned by dusting Paris green or London purple over the plants while wet with dew. As the more economical and less dangerous in its use, I would ask that the experiment be made with London purple, mixed with flour to a proper degree of dilution which shall be found by first testing it upon a few hills—perhaps one part of purple to twenty of flour. If care be used in the application so that the powder shall reach the stalks of the corn at the point where they are cut off, the small portion of the poison consumed in the cutting off operation, would probably suffice to kill the caterpillar.

The other method which is known to be effectual, is to employ the cheap labor of boys, by having them go over the field a few times (four or five times at proper intervals, are usually sufficient,) and dig out and destroy the caterpillars from the hills showing the attack. They are easily found—sometimes as many as five in a hill. A writer who states that he has always found this method successful, bears this testimony in its favor. "One year, on six acres, the worms had begun in such numbers that it was obvious that the corn would be destroyed unless something was promptly done. We set two men at work, who continued at them for ten days, on and off, amounting to four days work in all, and costing one dollar per acre, and entirely saving the crop of over 300 bushels.

Will those who experiment with London purple be so kind as to report to me the result? I would suggest that it be also tried as a liquid application, mixed with water. For methods of mixing and applying, reference may be made to my First Annual Report, pp. 34,36.

SORGHUM CULTURE.

In a paper read before the New York State Growers' Association, Mr. S. E. Wilson gave it as his experience that dry or well drained land should be selected for a crop of amber cane. The ground needs thorough pulverization. Seed should by all means be tested. Not only is time lost if some of the seed fails and replanting is made necessary, but the late planting will probably need to be cut while immature and injure the quality of the entire product. Land is better if it has been summer fallowed a year, and then the crop can be repeated on the same field by the use of commercial manures with a decreasing annoyance from weeds. Plant shallow, in hills at least three feet apart each way, with five stocks to the hill. Plant at an uniform depth so that the seed will get an even start. If some is planted more deeply than others it will be much slower in coming up. Phosphates are used to best advantage in the hill, but never in contact with the seed. The roots grow rapidly downward, and the best results are obtained when the phosphate is covered with three inches of dirt and the seed planted above that. Used in this way phosphates hasten the ripening of the crop twelve or fifteen days. Besides this, it enables the plant to make a quick start, so that it can be worked earlier by the horse, which is something to be desired when the land is needy. After the cane has reached a height of two and a half to three feet it should be cultivated no longer, and will need no further attention.

☞ Plant sunflowers everywhere, where you can find a place, about the barn or fowl house. It is well known that this plant is especially valuable for its health-giving qualities. All that is needed is to press the seed under the soil, and the plants will care for themselves. On the margin of the sink drain, near the out-house or pig sty, or in the unused runs of the poultry yard, these plants will be filling the place of the health committee, and the fall crop of seed will make a valuable change of diet for the fowls during the winter and spring.—[Poultry World.

☞See that the hoes are sharp, and thereby save labor and do better work.

DR. LORING'S WORK.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON —A GOOD RECORD.

[Special Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

'I have thought it advisable to continue the policy laid down early in my services as commissioner of establishing as intimate relations as possible between the department and the associations and institutions of the country which are devoted to the development and improvement of the art of agriculture, and of calling around the department those whose knowledge and influence have given them special authority in the various sections of the country.'—[Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1883.

'In concluding my report, and in calling attention to the excellent agricultural contributions of my countrymen accompanying it, my thoughts turn naturally to the future of my beloved country. That future, to my mind, is full of promise to the next if not this generation. Nations, like men, are made strong and self-reliant through trial, and unless our conscious and growing strength tempts us to military excesses abroad, our greatness is secured beyond all peradventure. A mighty giant, resting firmly in the soil, and acquiring development and strength by toil, by thought, and by equity, our republic will dominate the western continent and adjacent seas and command the fear and respect of all nations.'—[Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1863.

These two extracted from the reports of Commissioners Loring and Newton respectively, show the advance that has been made by the department of agriculture in 20 years.

The fun that has been made at the expense of the department, is due to the incompetency of such men as Newton, Watts, and Le Duc. When Dr. Loring took charge of the office, he found that the energies of the employes and the appropriations were expended on experiments in fads. Le Duc's great scheme was to raise sorghum and tea in this country, and the waste that resulted and the ridiculous outcome of this labor set the country to laughing at the department.

Dr. Loring has changed all this, and his last annual report is a very valuable publication. He has not completely overturned Le Duc's efforts, for he still continues to make experiments with sorghum, but he does everything in the scientific and business spirit. As he suggests in the extract which has been quoted, he uses his force and his money to gather all the information that exists concerning what he is doing for the art of agriculture and to make observations and experiments which cannot be successfully made without the aid of the government. Chemistry and entomology are brought by this department directly to the farmer. It is interesting to contrast the papers in the report of 1863 with those in that of 1883. The latter has nothing that is not fresh, full of recent results in the sciences mentioned and in veterinary surgery, in the important subject of forestry, animal industry and the like. The farmer can find something valuable in this volume which is of current interest to one who is cultivating the earth, and something which otherwise he might never have learned about. Newton's report of 1863, on the other hand, has just one report besides that of the eloquent chief who discussed the war of the rebellion and the progress of the nation. This is the report of the entomologists. Otherwise the book is made up of papers on Minnesota, West Virginia, popular kinds of grapes and apples, 'Pork Packing,' 'The Ice Trade,' 'Dog Laws,' 'The Italian Honey Bee,' a review of Rev. Dr. Murray's paper on the trotting horse, 'House Plants,' 'Farmers' Boys,' 'Farmers Homes,' etc.

There is no head of a department or bureau who can do so much with congress as Dr. Loring. He has conducted the business entrusted to him in a way that has satisfied every public man who has any transactions with him. For the first time since its organization, the agricultural department is on a satisfactory footing. Those who are most interested in its works believe that the business of the farmer is being helped by the government. The crop statistics are, for the first time, the most trustworthy and the fullest that are gathered. Whether all this is proper government work is one thing; it is made government work by act of congress, and has to be done by some one. Dr. Loring is the first commissioner who has done it thoroughly well.

The agitation about a cabinet office has gone on without Dr. Loring's assistance. He has only asked for enough money to conduct his department, and this the house of representatives has just given him without a dissenting vote. His is the only appropriation bill that has gone through unanimously, and he and Prof. Baird are about the only two government officers who can secure whatever money they need without question.

Dr. Loring seems to be doing nothing in politics, notwithstanding the urgent demand that he take part in the opening campaign in the western states, where he is extremely popular. The statement so often and so industriously made that he is seeking congressional honors in the district he once represented with much ability, is evidently without the slightest foundation, and the attempt to drag him into a controversy over the patronage of the district has signally failed. He has in some instances suggested, by request, that the reappointment of worthy officials would be an act of justice and entirely in accordance with the civil service policy professed by the republican party, but he has left it for others to raise personal issues in the district on the question of political patronage. It is evident to those who watch his career that Dr. Loring is content to devote himself to the management of the affairs of his own department, that he is ambitious to make it influential and useful and respected, and that he looks upon the political status of the department as a matter of secondary importance.

Floriculture.

STIMULANTS FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Last year I was induced to try an experiment in chrysanthemum growing, and for this purpose I purchased one pound of sulphate of ammonia which I bottled and corked up, as the ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, and put them by themselves, and gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortnight's time the result was most striking, for although I watered the others with cow manure, they looked lean when compared with the ammonia watered plants, whose leaves turned to a very dark green, which they carried to the edge of the pots until the flowers were cut. As a matter of course, the flowers were splendid. The ammonia which I used is rather expensive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop; this year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crops being nearly double that of the others: it is very powerful and requires to be used with caution.—[Gardener's Chronicle.

☞A most desirable little pig is the genuine 'Small Yorkshire.' It would seem impossible to breed any animal having more economical proportions for meat making. Pigs of this breed are not so small as their name would imply, sometimes weighing from 160 to 170 pounds at six months old. They are broad on the back, which is very straight, deep in the body, with a very short snout, and fine legs, and altogether they are a superlative breed.

Floriculture.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE AMERICAN "MAGNOLIAS."

BY CHARLES M. HOVEY.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

2. Magnolia accuminata L., the cucumber tree, the stateliest of all the magnolias, except M. grandiflora; attaining the height of seventy-five or eighty feet, rich in its large, clean foliage, beautiful with its large greenish white flowers and conspicuous throughout the autumn with its cucumber shaped cones or fruit. My own specimen, some thirty or forty years old, is quite forty feet high, just now covered with flowers.

The Magnolia acuminata was first discovered by John Burtram in 1736, who soon after sent seed to old Peter Collinson of London, from whose collection it was soon distributed in England and on the continent, being readily propagated by layers, and was speedily introduced into the gardens and grounds of all lovers of beautiful trees, and more particularly in the parks of Sym House, White Knights, Cobham Hall, &c., where these were, at the time Loudon published his arboretum, trees forty to fifty feet high.

This species has an extensive geographical range. It first appears in latitude 43 deg. near the Niagara Falls, and abounds along the whole mountain tract of the Alleghanies to their termination in Georgia, a distance of upwards of 900 miles. It is also common in the Cumberland mountains, and Michaux remarks that the situations peculiarly adapted to its growth are the declivities of mountains, narrow valleys and the banks of torrents, where the atmosphere is constantly moist and where the soil is deep and fertile. At a short distance from these mountains, either eastward or westward, the cucumber tree is met with only accidentally and it is rarely seen on the Atlantic coast within 150 to 200 miles of the sea, the poorer soil and greater heat appearing uncongenial to its growth.

Its height, as already stated, is from sixty to eighty feet, with a trunk three or four feet in diameter. Its growth is perfectly straight and erect, and is ample and systematically shaped, broad at the base and tapering regularly to the summit. The leaves are six to seven inches long, and three or four broad, oval, entire and sharply pointed. On young trees they are considerably larger. The flowers which appear at the top of the shoots are five or six inches in diameter, and bluish or greenish white, with occasionally tints of yellow, and are slightly fragrant. The flowers are succeeded by cones three or four inches long and about an inch in diameter, which have somewhat the appearance of young cucumbers, from whence the name of cucumber tree. In these cones the seeds are imbedded, and as they ripen change to a brilliant scarlet and are thrown out, and remain suspended for some time by long white threads, very ornamental.

Michaux states that this species will not flourish on the sea-board, where the summers are hot and dry, but this is an error, for though it may not do so in the vigor of its native mountain habitats, it is sufficiently hardy, vigorous and ornamental to be introduced into every plantation. Both young and old trees of which I have raised many hundreds, appear to flourish as well as the rock maple.

Something of course is due to soil and situation. It prefers a deep, rich, mellow and rather moist soil, and with a substratum, which will take away all excessive moisture so as to allow the perfect ripening of the wood; in boggy or very damp soils it will fail to be a satisfactory tree.

The magnolia accuminata with its companion the tulip tree, are among the most magnificent of our ornamental trees, and the large foliage of each, their symmetrical outline and freedom from the attacks of insects, conduce to render them unsurpassed as lawn or park tree.

3. Magnolia Cordata, Mx., the heat leaved magnolia, discovered by the Elder Michaux, and considered by him a distinct species; but Loudon considers it only a variety of accuminata. I am inclined to the same opinion; my own tree is similar in all respects, but does not appear to grow so rapidly, and the flowers have less of the blueish tint. The leaves are quite similar to accuminata.

This species or variety was first introduced to England in 1801, by Sym, who sent over so many of our native trees and shrubs, and the original tree was growing forty years ago in the nursery of the late Messrs. Coddiges, only thirteen feet high. It is very little known, and but few trees of it are to be found.

It was found on the banks of the Savannah river, in Upper Georgia, and on the streams which traverse the back parts of North Carolina. The nearest pond to the sea Michaux says, was twelve miles from Augusta. It is rarely found in forests, but in isolated situations along the banks of rivers.

Whether a species or variety it is evidently a much less lofty tree than M. accuminata. My own specimen, quite 20 years old, not exceeding 20 feet in height. It was originally received from France, and may be a seedling or a layer from the orignal tree introduced by Sym. It is however quite hardy, and in every way a fine tree.

One concluding remark which should not be forgotten is, that all the magnolias have large fleshy roots, with few fibres, and are consequently impatient of removal. It is of very little use to attempt to transplant large trees. They should always be of moderate size, carefully dug up, kept from the dryness of the atmosphere, and set out in good soil without any kind of fresh manure. Neither should they be repeatedly watered as they often are. The same treatment that would do no great harm to an elm, would be almost fatal to the magnolia.

☞Don't neglect to pinch off the sprouts which appear on the stock where you set grafts this Spring or budded last season. Throw all the vital force of the stock into the new growth.

☞The best place for your ashes is around your orchard trees, whether of coal or wood, and they cannot be applied too liberally.

☞Manure in a hole around the tree does not impart the benefit derived from spreading the same broadcast.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE "WOOL DUTIES" AGAIN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In view of the persistent efforts now being made by the wool growers, mainly of the western and southwestern States and territories, to procure the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, the following exhibit of the actual cost and profits of wool growing in San Saba County, Texas, may be not without interest for readers of the *Ploughman*. It is copied verbatim from the United States Census Report for 1880, so I presume its authenticity will not be questioned.

ORIGINAL INVESTMENT.

1000 sheep averaging 4 lbs wool at $3		$3000
20 rams	15	300
Hire of 2 men to build pen and camp		2
Shepherd's wages, 12 months $12		144
" board, 12 " $6		72
1200 pounds salt		24
Cooking utensils		3
Shot gun		10
2 bed quilts		5
Axe $1, sheep bell 75c		1 75
Wagon cover		2 50
Ammunition for gun		1
		$3565 25

EXPENSES.

Wagon $60, pair ponies $50, harness $4	$114
Medicine	1 50
Wages of Mexican and wife 7 months at $16	112
Board of Mexican and wife 7 months at $10	70
Grain for rams	20
Shearing 1720 sheep at 4c	68 80
Hauling 5875 pounds wool to market	29 38
Weigher's fees	2 40
Cost of 24 sacks at 60c	14 40
10 lbs twine $1.50, needle 10c	1 60
	$ 434 08
Original investment	3565 25
Total outlay, 1st year	$3999 33

CRS.

May 1 4000 lbs wool from old ewes at 25c	$1000	
Oct. 1 1875 lbs wool from 750 6 mos. old lambs	468 75	1468 75

STOCK ON HAND.

950 old ewes at $3	$2850	
750 lambs at $3	2250	
20 merino rams	300	
Value of outfit, horses, wagons, &c	119 75	5519 75
		6988 50
Deduct outlay		3999 33
Profit, first year		$2989 17

It will be noticed that no charge is made for pasture in the foregoing statement. This omission, the writer of the statement explains, is owing to the fact that there is an abundance of unoccupied wild lands suitable for sheep pastures, which may be appropriated without charge.

However it may be with the farmers of New England, of Ohio and of Michigan, it is evident that the squatters of the southwest can very well afford to go on raising wool at the present, or even at lower prices. An industry which in one year, on an outlay of $3999, returns a profit of $2989, or about 75 per cent., has but a slender claim on the public for special favors at the expense of other industries, equally deserving, and much less profitable. With free land, and labor at $18 a month, board included, wool growing, one would think, might be able to maintain itself, even in competition with Australia and South America, where neither land nor labor is so cheap. As for wool growing on arable farms, as an agricultural industry properly so called, I do not believe a return to the tariff of 1867, or even the imposition of a still higher rate, would make it profitable. But if the farmers of New England will give up growing *wool*, and turn their attention to the production of good *mutton*, I think they will find that the latter commodity will yield them a reasonable profit without the help of the tariff.

May 28, 1884. R.

The Apiary.

HOW FAR WILL BEES GO FOR HONEY?

The London Journal of Horticulture answers the question thus:

This is a question that has been addressed to us by a gardener, who states that bees find their way into his peach house every year, and he knows of no hives nearer than one mile and a half. On this subject Mr. Pettigrew has a short chapter in his 'Handy Book of Bees,' which we cite: 'This question we cannot answer with accuracy. Our experience in this matter goes dead against the wonderful stories that are told in some books. We read of bees flying 4, 7, and 12 miles for food! Our bees will perish for want of food within three miles of good pasture. Our bees here never find the hundreds of acres of heather which cover Carrington Moss within three miles of them. In fine sunshiny weather bees go farther from home than they do in dark cloudy weather. But even in the best and brightest of weather in June and July very few, if any, find their way home to their old stand if removed three miles off. Moreover, the return of some bees does not prove that they travel three miles in search of food. It proves that some of them go a little more than one mile and a half from home, and finding themselves on known pastures within one mile and a half of the old place they return thither, forgetting as it were, where they last came from. I am therefore of opinion that very few bees go more than a mile for food. It is very desirable to have bees near the pasture on which they work. Short journeys are not only a saving of labor to bees, but also a protection of their lives. When compelled to fly far for honey they are often caught by showers and destroyed. In warm genial weather, with a superabundance of honey in flowers, bees will have it. They go beyond the bounds of safety for it. Gentle showers do not stop out-door laborers. Black clouds often send them hurriedly home; but they are frequently caught, and die on the altar of their industry. Hives containing 8 pounds and 10 pounds of bees have lost two-thirds of their ranks by sudden showers in warm honey weather. Bees driven to the earth by showers do not die at once. If the following day be warm and fair the rays of the sun sometimes reanimates these storm beaten creatures, and enables them to return to their hives.'

☞ We once experimented, says the Live Stock Journal, by hauling twenty-four large loads of the best manure upon two acres of clay loam land. Upon two acres more no manure was used, but it was well worked. One and a half bushels of corn were drilled per acre upon each piece, the drills being sixteen inches apart. When the corn was ready to cut the unmanured two acres stood eighteen inches higher than the manured piece. The manured piece gave twenty-two tons per acre, and the other twenty-eight tons. The excellence of the unmanured piece was due to the fact that it was cultivated till the soil was as fine as a garden bed four inches deep, and the cost of the extra labor was only $2.50 per acre. It is, therefore, apparent, that the first consideration in furnishing food for plants is thorough cultivation.

☞ Glanders is said to be very common in some parts of Kansas, and recently three persons have died from the terrible disease, contracted from horses. One of these was a little girl, who was innoculated with the disease by a pet horse. So says the Kansas Live Stock Journal.

HOOSAC VALLEY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, 1883.

BY HENRY O. HASKELL.

Official Report to the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.

Your delegate was appointed to visit the Amesbury and Salisbury Society, but the time being changed of holding their exhibition after my appointment to the days of our fair at Northampton, I made an exchange with Mr. Bird of Framingham and visited the Hoosac Valley Society at North Adams.

I found their grounds situated about a mile west of the centre of the town, situated on the line of the Tunnel railroad. The grounds are well laid out with good buildings for hall exhibit; also a large and commodious grand stand all newly painted. They have a good one-half mile track for exhibition of horses; also a good number of stalls and stables for the accommodation of horses.

Their exhibition occurred on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. In point of numbers of people the fair was a decided success. What they came to see, except to visit and have a good time generally, is as yet one of the mysteries of the past to your writer, that is as yet unexplained.

There were 673 entries in the hall exhibit, which gave them a good exhibit. In entries of horned stock there were fat cattle, two working cattle, five steers, five cows, nine heifers and calves, fifteen herds; two with only one bull and one thoroughbred cow. The whole probably numbering less than fifty head, and that too from those beautiful hills of northern Berkshire, which even last September were clothed in living green, while all east of the Hoosac range of mountains were parched and dry.

Of swine there were five entries, of fowls fifty-three entries. Of sheep there were thirty-nine entries, mostly of the Spanish merino, some with pedigrees and records extending over three or four pages of print, with values into the thousands of dollars in a flock.

Single animals with foals and wrinkles of skin enough to outrival the wooly horse of the late John C. Freemont, with a stock of jealousy enough among their owners to stock a couple of first class sewing societies. The stock of horses, sixty-nine entries, would do credit to any society.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring gave a valuable address to a small audience on the second day, while the third day was honored by the presence of Gov. Butler and staff, which drew a large concourse of people.

There were 127 entries of summer crops and 186 of fall crops, on which there was paid $256 in premiums. There was paid $109.40 to a visiting committee to award the above premiums. Still in the published transactions of the society, the only mention we find is the name of the man to whom was awarded the premium. We find no mention of the amount of each crop raised on the field entered, neither the cost of the crop nor its value after harvested. Therefore would kindly ask, what is the good of those premiums except to the man to whom they are awarded and to the two visiting committee. What is to be learned by the outside farmers of the State or even northern Berkshire?

I see that there was awarded four prepremiums, $10, $6, $4 and $2 for the best managed farm. Now I would ask in these times, when it is said that farming does not pay, what have you to say with regard to these farms? Did they pay one per cent or five or ten on capital invested.

I am a Yankee, and would like to know something more about those persons and farms than to read. Andrews Hall of Adams has received the first premium of ten dollars for the best managed farm; John W. Foster of Williamstown the second of six dollars, etc., etc.

What do the people of the State know? What do the people of northern Berkshire know? What does any one know except the owners and the two visiting committee who have visited those farms, and still make no visible report except in dollars and cents; or if so, it is not printed so we poor groping mortals can see.

THE BLUE GRASS COUNTRY NOT BLUE.

The term Blue Grass Region of Kentucky is quite extensive in its application; but in its popular sense it applies only to the remarkable body of land in the centre of the state, which comprises six or eight counties surrounding Lexington. This favored district, which scientific authority has styled "the very heart of the United States," is underlaid by a decomposable limestone, which imparts to the soil an unsurpassed fertility, and gives to our grass, known to botanists as *Poa Pretensis*, a rich and permanent luxuriance which it attains nowhere else.

Hence the term "The Blue Grass Region," a synonym for the acme of fertility of a district which also bears the proud distinction of "the garden spot of the world."

But why our grass is called "blue," when it never is blue, is one of the unsolved problems. It is always green, except when in bloom, when the heads have a brownish purple tint. If, however, the term "Blue Grass" is meant for an abbreviation of blue lime stone grass, then it will do; for certainly it only reaches its highest perfection on our wonderful blue limestone soil. Propagated without cultivation it comes up thick and juicy early in the spring, ripens in June, renews its growth in autumn, and, retaining its verdure in spite of snow and ice, furnishes abundant and unequalled pasturage during the entire winter. It is believed to be indigenous.—[The Sportman.

THE BEGINNING OF ENSILAGE.

Nearly thirty years ago, Adolf Reihlen, who owned a sugar-factory near Stuttgart, in Germany, perserved a crop of fodder-corn which had been injured by frost, by burying it in trenches or pits, and covering with the soil to protect it from the atmosphere. This method of preserving corn-fodder was suggested by the well-known process of making 'brown or sour hay' by packing newly-cut grass in pits, which had been practiced for many years by farmers in Europe.

When the pits were opened, several months afterward, the fodder-corn had a greenish color and a peculiar odor, but its value as cattle food was not apparently diminished. M. Reihlen was so well pleased with the results of his experiment, that he made a practice of 'pitting' a quantity of fodder-corn every year, to obtain a supply of succulent feed for his cattle during the winter.

In 1870 M. Vilmorn called the attention of French farmers to the advantages of this method of perserving green fodder, which M. Reihlen had then successfully practiced for many years. The new method was so favorably received and successfully introduced in France, that it soon became known as the French system of ensilage. The application to a new crop of the old system of curing grass as 'brown or sour hay' was in fact accepted as a practically new method, which was designated as the ensilage of maize.'—[From 'Ensilage and Fermentation,' by Manly Miles, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly for June.

☞ There is no need of bothering about a cow's pulse to find out if she is well or not; simply look at her nose. If well, it will be moist and cold; if feverish, dry and hot. She is like a dog in this respect. A staring coat or a hollow eye are also points indicating trouble, and as symptoms of disease they are more to be dreaded than the dry nose.—[American Dairyman.

Correspondence.

"WHIP GRAFTING."

(From our Mississippi Correspondent.)

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Great minds will differ. I have grafted many thousands of pears, apples, peaches, the latter most difficult, and prefer whip grafting; grafts and stock need not be same size. Have best article of metal in blade and keep sharp enough to shave hair off wrist. Make a sloping cut about one inch long, after the old goose-quill pen making mode; if the graft and stock are same size, they can be filled top to bottom, if not, fit on one side, and make a cleft in each of some quarter of an inch and slip in the other, called tongue cleft grafting. Then wrap with grafting paper, or thin cloth, one-fourth inch strips, dipped in hot grafting wax and let cool, or to smear one side with warm wax and a brush. Paper is best, and hold to a warm stove the wax side until it is free of ridges. I have grafted some 100 each night in winter, packed in a large box of damp saw dust; and wet, cold days so to be employed. Set out in spring all united, not one in a thousand lost. P.

P. S. Some 40 to 50 years ago, a preacher born in Massachusetts, a citizen of Mississippi, taught me how to put in a peach graft, when the fall bud had failed—the terminal bud was taken off in winter and preserved until sap was in motion, then head down the peach stock to 1 foot sloping, then with a sharp knife split down the bark, the graft prepared as for whip grafting, insert between the bark and stem, wrap with waxed paper; when leafing, cut through the cloth to allow growth. I lost not 1 per cent.

Mississippi, June 6, 1884. P.

"THE MAGNOLIA."

[From our Mississippi Correspondent.]

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I remember of seeing a large Magnolia Grandiflora, I think I cannot be in error, near Philadelphia, in 1828, in Landreth's grounds, whilst in the University at Pennsylvania Medical Department. It would not be large in the lower part of this State. I have seen a large tract of land with no other growth. Mr. Hovey does not speak of this variety as to its value for furniture. I have paid a large price for Rosewood furniture and I doubt if any richer than the heart wood of Magnolia; the sap is a beautiful light yellow and quite a contrast to the deep dark of heart; of course the knots and roots would give rich gems. I hope some patriotic citizen will select fine specimens and finish off to exhibit in New Orleans. It can be had at Amile City, La., at a gin factory, where used for gin stands. I had a few pretty hanging shelves, and a writing desk finished off, with heavy portions of Mahogany, used as a table for 33 years—shelves presented to a lady friend. I had all the small varieties in garden in the olden time. P.

June 6, 1884.

"KEEPING MILK SWEET."

(From our Mississippi Correspondent.)

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Nothing more certain. Clean vessels a need. Boil for five minutes, put in bottles and cork. We, us and company, never had but one babe at a time, and only two times at that, one of them, only left to our charge a month; but we had other folk to visit our house and some for weeks. We kept one cow up in pasture—mixing feed, with from one cow and another, we thought an error,—so as to have milk always fresh. We have had to boil milk, after our friend General Grant sent us out from home—for night or next morn.

Why not boil surplus milk from May and June grass, and can in glass vessels, as fruits are, for winter use. We all have seen "condensed milk," and some of us used it. I have put up butter in May exhibited in November and taken the cup—use saltpetre and loaf sugar. I see no reason why milk, when "dirt cheap" in May, may not be kept until December and pay a profit. If you are not proud, accept hints from a Southern brother.

June 6th, 1884. P.

The Poultry Interest.

TO BREAK UP A SITTER.

(Poultry World.)

This 'high art' is studied by men, women and children the country over, during the spring and early summer. Each one has a different method, and the results vary in success according to the common sense that enters into the business. One says, 'duck her;' another says, 'give her a throw,' and a third, 'tie her to a stake near the barn walk, and scare her up every time you pass!' This last plan caps the climax!

Now let us say right here: never under any consideration scare your fowls, even should they be found in the flower bed, for fowls and flowers should be kept separate to begin with, and always treat your birds gently. We never are cured of our odd ways by any quick methods.

All that is needed is imprisonment in a strange place. A few days' rest in this way does the fowl good, and she will return to her laying greatly benefitted. Bear in mind that this is an effort at reproduction, and this very obstinacy marks a first class sitter which you prized so highly early in the season. Besides this, the rough treatment is liable to cause permanent injury, and the disabling of even one choice fowl will make a difference in your feelings that outweighs all pecuniary considerations, if you are fit to own a domestic animal of any kind.

☞A rich corner of your garden which would grow five or six bushels of corn will produce nearly twice as much sunflower seeds. The hens relish and fatten and grow strong on it. Who knows that the broad leaves do not purify the air of malaria? This is a wide-spread belief and the plant may do for us what the eucalyptus does for the ague-shaken in lower latitudes.

☞Put a pinch of sulphur and half a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of kerosene oil. If your fowls have scaly legs, take them from the perch at night, anoint the legs with the oil and set them back to roost. One application will usually suffice to exterminate the parasitic pest which makes the trouble.

☞Place salt where the cows can get it as they want it.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR FOR 1884!

To be Held at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

All persons desiring to exhibit are invited to send any suggestions to be incorporated in the Premium List, soon to be issued. Address Geo. W. Riddle, Treasurer, Manchester, N. H., or DANIEL NEEDHAM, *Secretary*, Boston.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM.

Important Correspondence.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF MANAGERS,
Boston, May 7th, 1884.

Dear Sir: In the coming 15th Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, it is proposed to exhibit apparatus for making sugar and syrup from the Sorghum cane, and for the purpose of making it a practical one, so as to show the apparatus in operation the necessary material must be grown.

The New England Agricultural Society being interested in all that relates to the welfare of the farmer is therefore requested to cooperate with this association in testing the practicability of Sorghum sugar making in this section.

THOS. GOGIN, *Vice President*

HON. DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Secretary N. E. Agricultural Society, Boston.

New England Agricultural Society.

BOSTON, May 24th, 1884.

HON. THOMAS GOGIN, *Vice President,*
Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.

Dear Sir: Your kind favor inviting the Co-operation of the New England Agricultural Society in a test for the production of sugar from Sorghum was laid before our Executive officers and I was instructed to say to you that we gladly accept the invitation for Cooperation. At a subsequent meeting we voted three premiums, a first of $100, a second of $60, and a third of $40, for an acre of sorghum not less than ten tons to be delivered at your building when ripe.

Respectfully Yours,
DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Secretary N. E. Agricultural Society.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

BOSTON, May 29th, 1883.

Dear Sir: The New England Agricultural Society having so heartily cooperated with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in testing the practicability of Sorghum sugar making in this vicinity, by the offer of premiums for the largest amount of cane grown per acre, and delivered at the Building of the Association corner of Huntington Avenue and West Newton St., in this city. I have to inform you that improved machinery has already been secured to convert the cane into its resulting products, and upon the same terms as it is done in Sorghum growing localities in other States; that is to say the farmer shall receive one half of the product which his cane yields.

Correspondence with other makers of the most improved machinery and owners of processes has been had, and no pains will be spared to obtain the best results.

Very respectfully, THOS. GOGIN,
Vice President, M. C. M. A.

To HON. DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Sec. N. E. Agr. Society.

SUGAR BEETS.

Should reliable intimations of the raising of beets for sugar in sufficient quantity to warrant the experiment of manufacture come from any quarter, we have authority to state that communications on the subject, if addressed to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, 31 Milk Street, Boston, will receive due attention. In case of satisfactory assurances on the subject, efforts will be made to obtain the apparatus necessary for the success of the experiment. The general lateness of the present season, however, would seem to place almost beyond the reach of possibility the success of any attempt to raise the beets. This is a fact which may be said to control the situation for this year at least.

The cottagers are beginning to arrive in large numbers at Newport for the season.

Receivers have finally been appointed for the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad.

The military encampment at South Framingham began this week with the encampment of the first brigade.

Henry G. Vennor, the weather prophet, died in Montreal, on Sunday. He was born in that city in 1840.

We need hardly state that Barnum's wonder-of-the-world menagerie will be in Boston the whole of next week and the succeeding one.

Ex Mayor Prince has been invited by the committee to deliver the annual Fourth of July oration this year before the City Government of Boston.

At Holyoke, Mass., only is the shad said to be caught with the fly. The Connecticut River shad is the only one of the shad family that shows the spirit to rise to a fly.

A note has been addressed to the United States Government by the British Government in regard to the duty of friendly powers in suppressing the designs of dynamiters.

The Massachusetts Medical Society held its annual meeting in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. An address and a dinner formed a part of the exercises.

A couple of laborers, brothers, of Louisville, Ky., have received intelligence of having fallen heirs to the estate of a recently deceased uncle in Australia, valued at $2,000,000.

Intelligence has been received of the massacre of the commander at Berber and all his family by the rebels; also, the garrison and the European traders who remained in the place.

A still further depression of prices in Wall street is looked for by observers both at home and abroad. American shares are at present among the cheapest in the markets of the world.

The important public questions still awaiting Congressional action relate to tax reduction, civil service reform, silver coinage, the electoral count and presidential succession, and a national bankruptcy law.

By the capsizing of a ferry-boat, last Sunday, at Thompson's Falls, Montana, eleven miners and thirteen packhorses were drowned, the boat becoming detached from the cable and going over the Falls.

Tilden G Abbott, the Watertown bank embezzler, was brought before the United States Court on Tuesday for trial. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a term of eight years in the State Prison.

The trustees of Cornell University, have set apart, from the various amounts given to it, the sum of $155,000 for the establishment of scholarships and fellowships to aid meritorious students, both male and female.

As one of the results of the investigation of the star route case, Wm. A. Cook, one of the government counsel, is charged with having received a bribe to help a suspected individual escape an indictment by the grand jury.

John C. Eno has been discharged from custody at Quebec, the judge holding that, having been liberated on a writ of habeas corpus, he could not be arrested again for the same offence by a warrant of the same magistrate. Eno was immediately rearrested on a warrant granted by a Montreal judge for forgery.

The popular vote of the country in 1880 aggregated 9,210,970. About 300,000 votes were cast for candidates other than Garfield and Hancock. In a total vote of nearly 9,000,000, Garfield's pleurality over Hancock was only 7018. In the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, the total vote was but little more than 2,400,000.

THE WHEAT QUESTION.

A highly intelligent and well-informed, but rather impulsive writer on the wheat and other questions in the New York Sun, discussing the modern practice of "cornering" wheat and provisions, gives utterance to some timely thoughts which might fairly be regarded as a warning to those of our countrymen who are so reckless as to suppose it possible to enrich themselves without any regard to natural laws and causes. He asserts that the great wheat corner of 1882 in Chicago aided in bringing disaster on our agricultural industry. The men who sought to increase the price of poor men's bread the world over, forced England to open undeveloped fields from which to draw breadstuffs for her home workers. Cheap food was and is essential to England's supremacy in manufacturing goods for the markets of the whole world.

But, he says, a clique of speculators, supplemented by railroad managers, sought to hamper her. She retaliated by a blow that has caused our railroads and wheat industry to languish. The men who, previous to the great wheat corner, had risen to the rank of adroit speculators and stock manipulators, have been promoted to the high rank of wreckers of a nation's prosperity. And it only remains, he adds, for the short sighted men who trade in provisions to corner provisions a few times more, and they will create new rival industries in other lands. Corn is the most noble grain that grows. Men can eat it and thrive on it. They can feed it to all working animals, and these will thrive, keep strong and fit for work. With it lean animals can rapidly be fitted for the block. Its latitude of growth is wide. Corner provisions a few times more, you men of New York and Chicago, and you will cause foreign cornfields, lying in low wage lands, to be developed, and your power of destruction will be at an end.

Truer or more timely words could hardly be spoken. Our existing trade relations with Europe fairly illustrate the fact of a retributive justice, which has so soon overtaken the schemes of these greedy speculators. They have destroyed the value of their property in their greed to get more for it than it was worth. They did not seem to be able to look beyond the fact to its inevitable consequences. The first result of their operations was a fall in the price of wheat. It became a continuous fall. Wheat could no longer pay such high transportation charges and give a living to the producer. Prices went lower and lower, but there was no foreign demand to correspond. Then transportation charges were reduced, but no foreign demand appeared even then. Of course, upon that, railroad shares themselves began to fall; and immediately the stocks gained by the provision and wheat cornerers and the stock manipulators were returned in an avalanche upon Wall street, to create the collapse in the market which is the event of today.

This event is ordinarily called a disaster, sometimes a national disaster; but the writer referred to insists that it is a national blessing. For justice demands that those who have accumulated vast fortunes by dishonest acts should be forced to lose them while still held in their own hands, and before these speculative stocks can be unloaded upon innocent buyers. They are the men who should lose the money. The state of the wheat fields of the world is now known, and is regarded as highly unfavorable to a remunerative export trade from this country. When the growing crop of wheat, now promising to be the largest ever gathered in America, shall be harvested, it is predicted that wheat will rule lower in price than it has in years. Many traders go so far as to assert that if the crop is not blasted, the golden grain pouring out of the spouts of threshing machines in Western wheat fields will be symbolical, not of wealth and prosperity but, of poverty and financial disaster such as this country has never before witnessed. It will be poverty in the midst of plenty. Eighty cent wheat, is what is talked already. Worse even than that, seventy cent wheat. Eighty cents for No. 2. red wheat at Chicago is declared to be almost fatal to Western agriculture. Chicago is half way to market, or perhaps a little more. The Western half of the entire haul, says the Sun writer, has been over a system of roads whose stock has been watered for the purpose of creating paper estates for their managers. Eighty cent wheat in Chicago, he says, means fifty cent wheat in the interior towns of the Western winter wheat region, and low prices in all the territory tributary to the Northwestern system of railroads. The shortsighted kings of transportation have arrogantly attempted to levy toll on the workers of the world, and have come to a dead failure. That is the real situation of things. The agriculturists can no longer pay the sums of money required to provide interests on the bonds and stocks of the railroads, and get only from fifty to eighty cents a bushel for their wheat. They cannot pay their taxes and live on fifty cent wheat; freight charges have got to come down. If the railroads can no longer earn 8 per cent. dividends on watered stock, they may perhaps pay the interest on the bonds with which they were built.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House has voted to adjourn finally on the 30th inst. But there is much doubt whether an adjournment of both branches will take place by that time. In the Senate a large number of petitions were received opposing a government telegraph. The consideration of the Mexican pension bill is proceeding. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was considered at length in secret session. The House discussed the river and harbor bill at length. An Indian reservation bill was likewise discussed.

Weather Prophet Dead.—We regret to announce the death at Montreal, Sunday, of Henry G. Vennor, weather prophet. Mr. Vennor was in truth an interesting person, and dies prematurely, for he was but 43 years old. He was born in Montreal, the son of a wealthy hardware merchant, but although after completing his course at the university he dutifully labored in the hardware business, he had an insatiable passion for the study of natural history; he became a hunter for the purpose of being a naturalist; he lived as much as he could an out-of-doors life, in the forests and plains of Canada and far north in British America; he observed closely and curiously, and made a collection of rare value. His studies became so noted that he was selected by Sir William Logan, government geologist, for a position on the geological survey of Canada, in which place he continued and made more important his observations. In the course of his free life Mr. Vennor took the freak of making forecasts of the weather. He had the records of many years' observations of thermometer, barometer, wind directions and velocities, humidity, etc., before him. He made a weather studio for himself, where his charts of weather were ranged on the walls; and there he would sit and absorb the averages into his brain, compare the conditions of the various years, smoke his pipe the while, and gradually arrive at an impression concerning the coming weather. His predictions have made him noted and ridiculed, and sometimes execrated; but he has sold a great many thousand copies of his almanac and was probably satisfied. He guessed as well as other observers, without his professed system, and sometimes hit it, but more often missed; yet, so curious is human credulity, the occasional coincidences gave him with the populace a great reputation as a prophet. Mr. Vennor ought to have left behind him interesting gleanings of his hunter's and surveyor's life, worth publication. His death leaves the fulminating E. Stone Wiggin without a rival in the Dominion, even as the death of Prof. Tice of St. Louis left Richard Mansill of Rock Island alone in the United States.

The house in this city which is to become the home for Aged Couples was formally opened on Wednesday. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Mayor were present, and there was a reception and a strawberry festival.

The Southern Exposition.—The Exhibition is to open in Louisville, Kentucky, August 16th., and close October 25th, 1884, thus making 61 exhibition days. The Southern Exposition of 1883 will be long remembered for its splendid array of industrial exhibits, its art gallery and its music. The admissions in 1883 numbered 770,048. Over a million are anticipated this year for the reason that so many more attractions will be presented. Earlier arrangements, too, than those of that year are to be effected with the railroads. Within a radius of 300 miles around Louisville is to be found a population of 10,998,-945, and it takes in large sections of the wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, coal and iron belts, with a network of railroads in all directions. It is confidently claimed for Louisville that no other city in America has such surroundings of population, products, railroads, and excursion facilities. This excursion territory of Louisville is but a day's journey from its remotest point to the Southern Exposition, but it presents every requirement known to the manufacturer. The managers are resolved to outdo all past attempts to offer at Louisville this year an exhibition that shall be typical of Kentucky and the whole South and Southwest. Art, music, mechanical effects and appliances of the very best, electricity in its most brilliant effects, will each and all be called into requisition to make this exhibition the event of 1884 in that part of the country.

As has already been announced by the *Ploughman*, the ninth annual session of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen, and Kindred Interests will be held in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., and will continue for three days. The hotel headquarters of the Association are the Sherman House. All articles for exhibition should be addressed to M. A. Hunt, Exposition Building, Chicago, Ill. The largest possible attendance is requested. Among the objects sought by this Association are the cultivation of personal acquaintance with others engaged in the trade; the exchange and sale of nursery products, implements, and labor saving devices; to procure quicker transit with more reasonable rates, and avoid needless exposure of nursery products when in transit; to secure better methods of culture, grading, packing, and sale of stock; the exhibition and introduction of new varieties of fruits, trees, plants, etc., and the promotion of honest and honorable dealing. A variety of highly interesting questions are proposed for discussion, to which others can be added by members at the time of the meeting. Among the topics to be discussed are the profitableness of artificial fertilizers in the nursery; the best way for Northern market gardeners to compete with those of more Southern latitudes; the benefit, if any, of the abolition of import duties on nursery stock to the nurseries of the country; and the desirability of establishing a uniform grade of nursery stock.

THE CELEBRATED TIGER HORSE RAKE.—It is a sight worth seeing to look upon a long train of freight cars each containing more than one hundred Tiger Rakes. Since the advent of this Rake into New England only four or five years since, notwithstanding the strong competition it encountered, its success appears unprecedented in the history of the Rake trade. Its unprecedented success coupled with its universal popularity is conclusive evidence that it embodies the true principle of a Horse Dump Rake. We feel justified in calling the attention of any of our readers in want of such an article to a careful inspection of the principles which we have been assured are embodied in and found alone in this Rake. It is said of the more than one hundred thousand now in use not one can be found out of order or giving other than the best of satisfaction. The New England agent is Geo. Tyler, 19 South Market st., dealer in mowers, rakes, tedders, &c.

Dogs Attack Sheep.—During the night of June 4th two dogs leaped into the sheepfold of Secretary John E Russell at Leicester and destroyed twenty-seven ewes. There were seventy ewes in the fold, all of which were injured, if not utterly ruined. Among these were the six imported Oxford Down ewes of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The fold was within ten rods and in clear sight of the house, and thoroughly fenced with pickets. But the dogs leaped the pickets.

The William E. Lincoln Company, of Warren, Mass., and Fort Atkinson, Wis., are the sole manufacturers of the "Automatic Butter Worker," for which it is confidently claimed that it works butter better and with less work than any other Worker ever invented. The price list of the "Automatic" will be found advertised in another column, to which attention is particularly directed. The testimonials in favor of it, from wide-apart sections of the country, are of the highest character for sincerity, the writers expressing themselves as having more than their expectations satisfied.

THE ARMY WORM.

HIS UNWELCOME APPEARANCE ABOUT SPRINGFIELD.

(Springfield Republican.)

Western Massachusetts farmers have a new enemy to fight in the unexpected appearance of the dread army worm beside whose ravages the injury done by the late frosts are likely to sink into insignificance, unless prompt measures of prevention are taken. If the worms spread at all, those farmers who wish to save their grass crop must begin haying at once. The pests are showing their ravages in the meadows of south-ern Agawam. On the great grass farm of the King brothers, formerly owned by the late Col. Harvey Wolcott, they have eaten every spear of grass on a tract of meadow covering more than 50 acres, and are headed north, seeking new fields to conquer. The proprietors made the discovery of their presence only last week and are getting frightened. They have plowed a deep furrow about their garden and farm buildings hoping to head off the scourge, and possibly may do it. They have also begun haying on the margin of the field infested, in order to save the little that is left. Mr. Taylor, who lives about 80 rods north of the King brothers meadow, has also plowed a field to stop the progress of the worms, but he finds them on both sides of his tract, showing that they had previously marched onward. The fullgrown worm is quite repulsive, about an inch and a half long, with stripes on his back, and of a mahogany brown color. He is most active at night, and seems to dislike the sun. The entomologists say that they usually make their appearance the first week in June, that they march in herds or schools, and that they move in given directions, following in the wake of dry seasons, the moth laying its eggs on dry stubble, corn stalks and old rubbish. On this account the spring burning or ploughing under of all waste is advised. It is a little singular that the worm is apt to infest old meadows and seldom goes into newly stocked lands, and that it avoids clover. It has made its appearance occasionally and its ravages have been noted more or less for 100 years, but it never came so near us as now. It was spoken of at Windsor and Suffield, Ct., last year and was particularly rapacious in 1861, in places somewhat remote. What the outcome of this new scourge will be and where it will end is a mystery. A change in the worm is predicted about the 20th. But the promise that the grass crop gave in this section before the frost will rarely be realized, and the pastures are already turning brown. The army worm has begun work at Warren in several parts of the town, and is thought to have been imported in baled hay. He is also reported at Wilbraham.

CROP REPORTS.

COTTON LATE BUT PROMISING—GOOD PROSPECT FOR WHEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1884. The returns of cotton planting made to the department of agriculture indicate a tendency to increase of area, checked somewhat in the Southwest by rains and inundations, and in North Carolina and Tennessee by low temperature in the planting season. The apparent increase is about 4 per cent. The temperature of April was lower than the average throughout the cotton states. Rainfall was deficient on the Atlantic coast, and slightly less than normal in the Gulf States, but rains were excessive in May throughout the Southwest, causing overflows of rivers, injuring stands everywhere, and causing a large amount of replanting. The latter part of May was warm and clear on a considerable portion of the Atlantic coast, causing rapid growth, and affording opportunity for thorough weeding and clean cultivation. In the West, fields are grassy, and "chopping out" not yet finished. The season is one to two weeks late. The plants are generally thrifty and vigorous. The main cause of the relatively low condition is want of size, which a few weeks of fine weather may remedy, yet a continuance of bad weather would now be disastrous beyond the Mississippi.

The increase in the area of spring wheat appears to be nearly 900,000 acres, or 9 per cent. The condition of spring wheat averages 101 per cent., being up to the standard in nearly every district. The condition of winter wheat continues high. The average is 93, against 94 a month ago. It was 75 in June last year, and 99 at the same date in 1882.

The increase in area of oats is 4 per cent. The average of condition is 98. It was 96 last year, and 101 in June, 1882.

The general average of rye has advanced from 96 to 97.

The barley average has fallen from 101 in May to 98. It was 97 last June, and 91 in June, 1882.

Gen. Abe Buford, a man well known throughout Kentucky and the Southwest committed suicide on Monday. His name was closely connected with the turf.

— As the Boston Advertiser says editorially,—"The crop prospects are improving in this country, while Europe has been compelled to surrender some very pleasant hopes. But, unfortunately for our own producers, who hope to harvest about 500 million bushels of wheat, Europe does not now depend on our foodstuffs as much as it did a few years ago. This would mean very low prices for food, a fact always characteristic of real prosperity and thrift, although low prices do not beget unusual activity and enterprise.

Editor's Table.

Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book is issued from the press of Roberts Brothers, the author being well and widely known as of the Boston Cooking School. The sub title reads—"What to do and What not to do in Cooking," and may be accepted as the summary of what so experienced and accomplished a teacher of cooking has to communicate. The Boston Cook Book professes to be something more than a mere collection of receipts for the experienced housekeeper and the beginner; it aims to embody enough of the knowledge of physiology and of the chemistry and philosophy of food to make every principle intelligible and interesting, so that it shall serve equally well for the cook in the kitchen, the pupil in the schoolroom, and the teacher in the normal class. The present compilation was undertaken at the urgent request of the pupils of the Boston Cooking School, who would like to possess in permanent form the receipts and lessons given during the last four years in that institution. The author remarks, in her preface—"that a person of ordinary intelligence presiding over her household, can be satisfied with only a vague conception of the common domestic methods, or that any true woman can see anything degrading in any labor necessary for the highest physical condition of her family, would be incredible if the truth of it were not daily manifest." Most of the receipts have accumulated during a long period of housekeeping, and many have been received from friends who are practical housekeepers.

Our Famous Women is the title of a new book, a large and imposing octavo, from the press of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., made up of the original biographical contributions of twenty female authors of distinction, and the portraits of the subjects of their sketches. The book is professedly a record of the lives and deeds of American Women who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art, music and the drama, or who are famous as heroines, patriots, orators, educators, physicians, philanthropists, etc. The record is interspersed with numerous anecdotes, incidents and personal experiences. The portraits are the best possible to obtain, and it is claimed that, in the biographical sketches, each of the twenty writers has done her best. The book is sold only by subscription, and cannot fail to have a very large sale. There are thirty sketches in all and they make the book representative and national. The mechanical execution of the volume is of a high order of excellence. The publishers honestly avow their aim to have been to kindle new hopes and ambitions in unknown hearts. In almost every case, the writer of the sketch is the personal friend of its subject, which has insured exceptional faithfulness and sympathy in treatment. The several papers have been arranged in alphabetical order, according to the names of their subjects, as being simply the most convenient. The book will prove an inspiration and incentive to the many women of America who are possessed with a longing to do something in their day.

Barbara Thayer, by Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, is a new novel by one who enjoys a wide reputation as a brilliant speaker on the platforms of the chief cities and towns of the country, her themes being of an educational and social character. In her book she changes her field so as to present impressive pictures of human life and character. The story is not an autobiography, though it possesses much of the spirit and many of the features of one. The characters are such as are to be found acting on the large field of life, and through them the course of human life and its phases are depicted, "Barbara Thayer," the embodiment rather than the heroine of the book, is a college graduate, a public reader, and a woman with ideas on the marriage question. She belongs to the class of whice Dr. Breen, Dr. Zay, and Miss Gale are notable members. She has two lovers, and the problem discussed is whether a woman ought to marry a man who has once loved unlawfully. The tone is high, and the morality of a really vigorous kind. The style is very engaging, and the whole performance suggests much stronger things in the future. Published by Lee and Shepard.

Household Conveniences is the title of a new book, published by the Orange Judd Company of New York. It claims to be the summary of the experience of many writers, and is set forth with no less than 220 illustrations. It aims to show what every habitable dwelling needs; around the house, in the cellar, the kitchen, the pantries, cupboards, and closets, the dining room, the sitting room, the library, and the sewing room. The illustrations are a great help in enforcing its injunctions. The introduction says truly that a furnished house is not always a home, but that it is only when a house has been occupied long enough to have an individuality imparted to it by its occupants, and when a vast number of little articles have been made that are suggested by the daily wants of the family, that the rooms have the aspect of home. The book will prove of great and ready help to all housekeepers.

A History of the American People, by Arthur Gilman, is a book well worth possession and perusal. Mr. Gilman is the well known author of "First Steps in General History," "First Steps in English Literature," etc. etc., which justly enjoy a wide and permanent popularity. He is one of the authors who, happily, in a book of this character, knows what to omit. Special passages are devoted to the manners and habits of the past, and the volume is illustrated profusely with extracts from letters, diaries, newspapers, and other contemporary writings. The pictures are almost without number. No more spirited and compact history of America has been written. It will be found an admirable companion for readers of all ages. It is handsomely issued by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces, by Robert B. Roosevelt, author of "The Game Birds of the North" and other books, is published by the Orange Judd Company of New York. It contains, also, an account of the salmon and sea trout fishing of Canada and New Brunswick, together with directions for tying artificial flies, etc., etc. The illustrations are numerous and add greatly to the interest of the volume, which is prefixed with a likeness of the author. Mr. Roosevelt deservedly enjoys a wide reputation as one who has done much to assist in the cultivation and protection of the objects of the sportsman's pursuit and the means of his pleasure, in protesting against their unreasonable and improper slaughter, and in describing the most legitimate and scientific methods of their capture.

The American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen, and Kindred Interests will have their Ninth Annual Session at Chicago, on Wednesday, June 18th., 1884, commencing at 10 A. M., and continuing it for three days. The hotel headquarters of the Seedsmen will be at the Sherman House in that city. Everybody is cordially invited. A variety of interesting questions are to be discussed. The declared objects of the Association are such as naturally invite, if they do not even compel, the union of all the above named classes in this organization. Quicker transit and honorable dealing form the most prominent of them. The Nurserymen are not only a necessity to, but a power in the country, and they may be expected to give a good account of themselves at the coming meeting.

Broken English, a Frenchman's struggles with the English language, is as amusing as a narrative as it is instructive as a handbook of French conversation. The author is Prof. E. C. Dubois, author of 'The French Teacher,' and sometimes called the 'Funny Frenchman.' New material has been added to the original lecture,—for such it was at the first—and the whole now appears in the form of one of the raciest of hand books. Being published in English and French on opposite pages, it furnishes ready assistance to those learning French. Published by Lee and Shepard.

The Reading Club, edited by John M. Baker, contains a choice selection of serious, humorous, pathetic, patriotic and dramatic pieces in prose and poetry, for readings and recitations. This forms No. 13 of what is a truly popular series from the hands of the same skillful and experienced editor. Lee and Shepard publishers.

What is to be Done is well named an emergency handbook; a little square publication in stiff paper covers, being ready advice for the nursery, with useful hints to children, by Robert H. Dixon, M. D. Lee and Shepard, publishers.

Given up by Physicians.

"The large experience that we have had during the past thirteen years, in which we have treated many thousands of cases with our new Vitalizing remedy," says Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa., "satisfies us that nine-tenths of the diseases which have been steadily growing worse in spite of the best medical treatment the country affords, can be cured or greatly helped by the use of this agent. We do not say this in any boastful way. The declaration is based upon results of so surprising a character and in so wide a range of cases, many of them given up by physicians as hopeless, that it stands as a fact open to the clearest authentication, and we will afford any one who desires to verify the reports and testimonials which we lay before the public the greatest opportunity for doing so." Write to them for their pamphlet describing the nature and action of this new and remarkable Treatment. It will be sent free.

Tourists in all parts of New England will be glad to learn that they can purchase round trip tickets, at low rates, to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and other points of interest in Colorado, via the *Burlington Route* of the C. B. & Q. R. R., the same to be good, when going, for 15 days from date of sale, and, when returning, until October 31. This line extends from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis direct to Denver, and is the only one that runs through trains without change every day in the year between Chicago and Denver. It likewise runs through daily trains between Chicago and the principal cities west. Address Perceval Lowell, General Passenger agent, Chicago.

Whirlwinds, Cyclones and Tornadoes, by William Morris Davis, is an essay on the theory of storms, which formed the basis of a course of lectures by the author at the Lowell Institute in Boston, in 1883. It was first published in "Science," and is now printed in more convenient form. Published as a hand book by Lee and Shepard.

But a Philistine, by Virginia F. Townsend, is another of the books of this justly popular author. Preface to the story is dispensed with, and the narrative begins at once, opening with an introduction to the characters acting their parts. The locality of the story is on the Maine seaboard at the opening, but it changes with the movement of the elements. Natalie Vane is the heroine, and her young career and character will become a delicious memory in the heart of every reader. Lee and Shepard, publishers.

Lord and Thomas's Advertising Agency, in McCormick Block, Chicago, is called about the busiest place in that busiest of cities. They are great advertisers themselves, to begin with. Within a few weeks, we understand, they have closed advertising contracts amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their facilities are numerous and beyond all question. It will repay one to go into the different departments of this energetic and busy firm, if only to realize the fact that a very large part of the operations of our active modern life proceed through the channels of an advertising agency.

ON SAVING AND RAISING SEED.

Mr. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, writing on this subject says:—'Whether it is best for farmers and gardeners to save their own seed or make early purchases, depends very much on circumstances, or rather upon the particular kinds of seeds in question and the manner of raising them. Seed raising is a business, which requires skill in culture, and great discriminating knowledge, which can only be acquired by observation and practice. It is one of the great arts of seed raising to keep varieties true to their descriptive peculiarities.' As an example he specifies the cabbage; and remarks that it is now held, that cabbage seed raised near the seacoast, is always better than that raised inland. Varieties must always be grown very widely apart for seed, for so far as seed can fly, there is danger in crossing with other and inferior kinds Climate,' he says, 'has also much to do with seed saving. When seeds are grown in a climate unsuited to their maturity, they will perpetuate a weak progeny. For example, the oat plant requires a cool, moist climate for perfect development; hence seeds grown in a warm dry climate are inferior. It is the best economy to procure seeds from the best localities, for no efforts toward acclimation will prove of any value.' He further says, 'that seeds are usually covered too deep, and that firming the soil after sowing is too much neglected. Rolling or tramping after seed sowing is most essential to germination.'

THE VALUE OF SHEEP.

A farm can be stocked with sheep for less money than with cattle, horses, or hogs. Sheep will come nearer utilizing everything that grows on the farm than other animals. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any other farm-stock, except hogs. Less money is required for sheltering and fencing, and less labor is involved in herding, where outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves,

Professor T. J. Burrill, in the American Naturalist, refers certain blights and diseases of plants to the agency of bacteria. Those organisms appear to be an active cause of the blight in pear and apple trees. The cells of blighted pear trees are destitute of the starch grains with which the healthy cells are filled, but traces of fermentation have been discovered in them, and bacteria have been uniformly observed in the juices of diseased pear and apple trees. The death of patches of bark on the trunk and larger limbs of apple trees is ascribed by Professor Burrill to the same cause. The yellows of the peach tree have been shown, by the discovery of bacteria under the microscope, to be caused by a similar organism, as are also the blights of the Lombardy poplar and the aspen.

Milk from cows in any way diseased should never be sent to the factory, nor the milk or cream used in the family.

What are the desirable qualities in a whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

— Sunday last was the first hot Sunday of the season, and was improved by thousands of people to leave town for such places as were ready to receive company down the harbor and along the coast.

"We know Heart Disease can be cured why? because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and know it does the cure.—*Plympton News*." $1 per bottle at druggists. je7-2t

— The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company have united together, with a view to harmony of action and reduction of expenses.

AS A CURE FOR SORE THROAT AND COUGHS, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

— The continued cold weather through the Spring is thought to have curtailed the corn crop, so that the average number of bushels is not expected this year.

CURED OF SPASMS.

"I am well and happy again," says our fair correspondent, Miss Jennie P. Warren, 740 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., "your *Samaritan Nervine* cured me of spasms."

— The extent to which the celebrated Percheron stock of draught horses has been brought to this country has led to the formation of a French society to limit and control it. The first importation took place in 1831, and since 1870 the importation has gradually increased.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

— The London Medical Times pronounces the incandescent electric lamp the domestic light of the future. Five thousand of them were in use at the English hygienic exhibition.

WHEN YOU FEEL BLUE

and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

— Corrosive sublimate is authoritatively named, instead of carbolic acid, as the coming antiseptic. Prof. Koch of Berlin, who discovered the cholera germ in his investigations in the East, has shown that solutions of one part of sublimate to one thousand parts of water will destroy all bacteria, germs, and spores.

DO IT AT ONCE. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c stamp.

— In China, women abhor the very thought of a divorce. In that country, the magistrate very often composes quarrels instead of pronouncing a decree of divorce. The Chinese lady avoids both scandals and intrigues.

Don't let any one convince you that those pains around your heart are not heart disease, they are, do not delay but procure Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. 30 years have proved its value. je7-3t

— A few days ago, says the account in an English medical journal, a well known English, man, on tasting a glass of pure unsophisticated sherry, brought over from Spain by a wine grower, exclaimed, to the latter's amazement, "This is mere vinegar and water."

TOLEDO, June 9.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red at 96@98c. Corn lower; high mixed at 57½c; No. 2 at 56½c. Oats lower; No. 2 white at 36@36½c; No. 2 at 34c.

TRIAL OF ROAD MACHINES.

Trials of road machines seem to be the order of the day. Several have taken place of late in different sections of the State. The principal competitors are the "Victor," manufactured by S. Pennock & Son and sold by Geo. Tyler, 19 South Market St., Boston, the New England agent and the "Champion," made by Geo. W. Taft of Abington, Conn. The "Victor" seems to be the favorite. At Windsor, Vt., recently a trial was held and the town purchased a "Victor." At Boscowen, N. H., May 22d, the two machines were on trial and five "Victors" were sold. At Plymouth, N. H., last week the result was in favor of the "Victor." Last Thursday the machines again competed on the road from Barton Landing to Irasburgh. Irasburgh, Barton and Lowell each purchased one. Our informant says that of the 121 men present more than 115 came away "Victor" men. It did its work better and worked in hard clay that the "Champion" failed to do; it proved of easier draft and safer to handle. The price of the "Victor" is some $40 less, which with its superiority makes it the machine to buy. The "Victor" is made by the same parties as the one purchased by Newport last year, but is a serviceable machine. We have not seen it work but have only this to say. Every town ought to have one and cannot afford to do without one. It saves, as we have often said, an immense amount of labor and much more permanent road can be built than in any other way. Portions of road in Newport repaired with one last year stood permanently and came out in much better shape than when fixed in any other way. In most of our towns one of these machines will pay for itself every year in labor saved to say nothing of better roads which are sure to follow its use. Selectmen of every town should take the first opportunity to see its working.—[Express and Standard, Vt.

At trials of these two machines immediately following that held at Irasburgh, which were at Danville and West Randolph, several Victors were sold.

The old practice of washing sheep before shearing has fallen into disuse among the most progressive farmers. It does not pay. Aside from the colds, rheumatism, and other inconveniences incurred, by men and animals, the wool is not increased in market value enough to justify the time and labor expended. If the fleeces are filled with burrs and rubbish, the washing they get on the sheep's back will not help them any. Better keep the sheep reasonably clean, and let the manufacturers do the washing.—[Prairie Farmer.

STUMPS.—The method by which stumps are removed by petroleum consists in allowing the stumps to become completely saturated with petroleum, and then setting them on fire. The method by using saltpetre consists in boring holes into the head of the stump and putting into each one ounce of saltpetre, and after leaving it to become wet and penetrate the substance of the stump, the latter is set on fire, when it will be completely consumed. So says the New York Herald.

General Abe Buford of Kentucky committed suicide by shooting, at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin E. Buford, in Danville, Ind., Monday morning. He left two statements, saying that financial misfortunes, the death of his family, and the troubles of his brother, Tom Buford, who killed Judge Elliott, were causes of the act.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, May 28th, by Rev. G. H. Bouck, James Boyd to Ruth Phillips, both of this city.

In this city, May 28th, by Rev. Henry W. Foote, Robert Shaw Russell to Margaret Pelham Curtis.

In this city, June 4th, by Rev. E. A. Horton, Clarence H. Carter to Katherine G. Pope, both of this city.

In Lowell, June 5th, by Rev. Elias Nason, Mr. Edward S. Bowe to Miss Abbie A. Underwood, both of Lowell.

In Dorchester, June 5th, by Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., Harold Whiting to Julia, daughter of Hon. James Dana.

In Lawrence, June 5th, by Rev. William J. Batt, Frank B. Flanders, M. D., of Lawrence, to Miss Anna L. Niles, formerly of Leominster, Mass.

In Cliftondale, May 29th, Lincoln A. Coombs of Isleboro, Me., to Alice M. Hatch of Cliftondale.

In Somerville, May 29th, by Rev. Dr. C. M. Smith, John M. Woods, Esq., to Almira J. Folsom, both of Somerville.

In Jamaica Plain, June 4th, by Rev. L. B. Schwarz, Gardner Washburn of Hyde Park to Martha Emilie Ruter of Jamaica Plain.

In Watertown, June 5th, by Rev E. A. Capen, Mr. William H. Capen to Miss Hattie E. Wiswall.

In Amherst, N. H., June 5th, by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Davis, Charles Theodore Carruth of Boston to Anna, daughter of the late George Kent of Amherst.

In Watertown, June 4th, Charles F. Crowell of Boston to Mary L. Winslow of Hyannis.

In Concord, Mass., May 4th, by Rev. B. R. Bulkley, Mr. Charles E. Brown to Miss Florence D. Whiting.

In Winchester, June 5th, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. C. M. Addison, Charles H. Fuller, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary E., daughter of the late Hon. Francis E. Webb of Winthrop, Me.

DEATHS.

In this city, June 7th, Alfred Kenrick, Jr., of Brookline, 58 years 7 months 26 days.

In this city, June 3d, Edward Page of Lawrence, Mass., 77 years 1 month.

In this city, June 8th, James Sullivan Amory, 75 years.

In this city, June 8th, Rev. Henry Burroughs, D. D.

In this city, June 6th, Norwood Damon, 67 years.

In Malden, June 6th, Mrs. George Damon, 88 years 4 months, 12 days.

In Medford, June 4th, George S. Frost, 49 years 2 months 15 days.

In Jamaica Plain, June 7th, Commodore Robert Handy, U. S. N., 75 years 11 months 7 days.

In Newport, R. I., June 6th, Mary Ann Hayward, widow of the late Dr. George Hayward of Boston.

In Dorchester, June 7th, Marshall Pinckney Wilder, Jr., son of Marshall P. and Julia B. Wilder, 23 years.

In Everett, June 5th, in her 85th year, Miss Ann R. Knox, daughter of the late Robert Knox, U. S. N.

In Cambridge, June 5th, Charles A. Winthrop, Esq., son of the late Francis Bayard Winthrop of New Haven, 71 years.

In Salem, May 28th Joshua Anderson, 82 years 2 months.

In Auburndale, May 29th, Serena, wife of Benjamin Bourne, 67 years 5 months.

In Lynn, May 28th, Edward Burns, 70 years.

In Winter Hill, Somerville, May 30th, Cutter Downer, 66 years 4 months.

In Worcester, May 29th, Kate C. Broad, widow of Jones E. Estabrook, 45 years.

In Framingham, May 27th, James Fenton, 78 years 11 months 24 days.

In Milford, May 30th, Hon. George W. Johnson, 51 years.

In Danvers, May 26th, Henry P. Larcom, formerly of Beverly.

In Dorchester District, May 28th, George F. Lawrence, 52 years 1 month 18 days.

In Falmouth, May 30th, Thomas Lewis, 78 years.

In West Newbury, May 28th, Joseph Newell, 65 years.

In Cambridgeport, May 29th, Mrs. Lucinda Newell, widow of Benjamin Tilton, 82 years.

In Malden, June 1st, Mary Ann Clapp, widow of the late George E. Clapp, 56 years 9 months 24 days.

In Hingham, May 29th, Edward A. Dammers, 63 years.

In East Medway, June 1st, Francis Kern, 70 years 11 months.

In Lowell, May 31st, Sally, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Sawyer of Boston, 87 years.

In Dorchester, May 31st, Atkinson Stanwood, 84 years 4 months.

In Charlestown, June 5th, Samuel P. Bell, 63 yrs.

In Woburn, June 6th, Harry P. Parkerson, 25 years 6 months.

In Brookline, May 28th, Margaret A., wife of William C. Colman, 36 years 9 months 25 days.

In South Framingham, May 27th, E. H. Cummings, 58 years 5 months.

In Bedford, May 24th, Miss Martha M. Davis, 86 years 8 months 17 days.

In Charlestown District, May 28th, William Faunce, 69 years 7 months 8 days.

In Hampton Falls, N. H., May 27th, Francis Holmes of Winthrop, Mass., 73 years.

In East Wareham, May 29th, James McKenna of Boston, 49 years.

In North Scituate, May 28th, John W. Bailey, 41 years 7 months.

In Faltaka, Fla., May 27th, Edward R. Hall, third son of the late Henry A. and Amelia W. Hall of Bridgewater.

In South Boston, June 1st, William Gallagher, 65 years 6 months 24 days.

In Everett, June 2d, John Dorety of Boston Highlands, 67 years 4 months.

In Wakefield, Mass., May 31st, Sarah Temple, wife of William Montgomery of Wakefield, and daughter of the Enoch Goodale of Saco, Me., 80 years.

In Wayland, June 1st, Nancy Russell, widow of the late Josiah Russell, 84 years 8 months.

In Townsend Centre, Mass., May 29th, Hannah Marshall Snow, widow of the late John Snow, 79 years 7 months 23 days.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Butter is steady and in fair demand. Northern creamery at 21@22c; New York and Vermont dairy at 18@19c; Franklin county at 20c; fair to good at 17@18c; choice Western fresh-made creamery at 20½@21c; fancy at 21@22c; fair to good at 18@19c, Western dairy new made 15@17c; ladle-packed at 13@14c; fancy, or imitation creamery at 14@15c; fair to good at 10@12c ⅌ lb. Jobbing prices range higher than these quotations.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Cheese is dull, and 10c is about an extreme price for choice, with a few fancy bringing more. Good to choice new at 10c; fancy at 10½c; lower grades according to quality; sage cheese at 11@11½c ⅌ lb.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Fresh Eastern at 16½@17c; Northern at 16@16½c; New York and Vermont at 16@16½c; Western at 15@15½c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 15@16c; Islands at 15½@16c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKETS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The flour market is unchanged, the demand ruling quiet, with previous prices about maintained. Fine at $2 60@2 75 ⅌ bbl; superfine at $2 90@3 25 ⅌ bbl; common extra at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl; medium extra $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl; choice extras at $4 50; Minnesota bakers' at $4 75@5 25; New York roller at $5 00@5 75; Michigan at $5 00@5 50; Michigan roller at $5 25@5 50; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis patents at $6 00@6 50; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis straights at $5 75@6 25 ⅌ bbl; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis clears at $5 25@5 50; Minnesota spring patents at $6 00@6 50; fancy at $6 75; Wisconsin spring patents at $6 00@6 50; winter patents at $6 00@6 65, Corn meal steady at $2 80@2 85 ⅌ bbl, and $1 26 ⅌ bag. Rye flour at $3 75@4 00 ⅌ bbl in a small way. Oatmeal at $4 85@5 00 ⅌ bbl for ground, and $5 00@6 00 for cut.

Corn.—Is quiet but steady. High mixed at 68c ⅌ bush; steamer yellow at 65@66c; steamer mixed nominal at 64@65c ⅌ bush; good no-grade at 62@63c, as to quality and color.

Oats.—Are moving quietly at quotations. No. 1 white and barley at 44@45c ⅌ bush; fancy at 45½c; ⅌ bush; No. 2 white nominal at 41@41½c ⅌ bush; No. 3 white at 40c; mixed at 39@40½c ⅌ bush, as to quality.

Mill-feed.—Bran nominal at $16 00 ⅌ ton in bulk for spring, with winter wheat at $16 50 @17 00; in sacks about $1 more; feed and middlings in bulk at $18 00@21 00 ⅌ ton; fancy higher. Cotton-seed meal at $30 00 ⅌ ton for prime new on spot, and $27 00 to arrive.

Rye.—Nominal at 76@78c ⅌ bush.

The above quotations, except for rye, are receivers' prices for car lots.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. nov-183

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING June 14.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hogs.	Veal
This week	4346	7,789	348	13,391	1492
Last week	2804	7,443	326	11,882	1820
One yr ago	3647	11,473	179	12,152	1843

Horses...... 356

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $8 00@9 00; first quality, $7 00@7 75; second quality, $6 00@6 75; third quality, $5 00@5 75; a few choice single pairs, $9 50@10 00; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 00@4 50.

Working Oxen.—$100@225@ ; @ handy steers, $75@125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20 @35; extra, $40@48; farrow and dry, $15@30. Fancy Cows, $50@80.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings, $12 00@20 00; two-year olds, $15@30; three-year old, $25@42.

Sheared sheep—Per lb, live, 2½@5½ cts; extra 6@6½c. Sheep and Lambs ⅌ head, in lots, $2 75@6 25 Spring Lambs 6@10c ⅌ lb. Yearlings 4½@7½c. Lambs @ c ⅌ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb 6@6½ cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @c; retail, 5@10c N Y Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, 7@ c. Suckling pigs, @

Veal Calves.—3½@6½c. ⅌ lb.

A few selected Brighton Hides, @c.

Hides—Brighton, 7¼a8c ⅌ lb; country lots heavy, 6½@7c; light, 6@6½c.

Stags and Bull Hides, @c; heavy, @c.

Calf Skins.—@12c. Small hides, c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 6@6½c lb; country lots, 4@4½c

Pelts—75c@$1 75 each; Country lots, 75c@$1 75 dairy skins, 25@50c.

Sheared Skins, 15@25c each; Lamb skins 50@55c each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	239		New York.	15	71
N. Hampshire	226	44	R I &		
Vermont	199	244	Western.	3386	7,111
Massachusetts	91	219	Canada	190	
Liverpool					
Total				4346	7,789
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1388	429	Eastern	292	
Lowell	313	249	Old Colony		
Boston-Alb.	2296	7,111	Onf't&Boats	57	
N Y & N E			Boston &Prov		
Total				4346	7,789

Drovers & Droves.

Cattle	Sheep.			Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			F S Kimball	7	
H F Coolidge & Son	21		W Ricker	10	2
J G Littlefield	13		S H Eldred	8	5
J W Bean	16		L W Tinker	8	6
Libby & Brown	19		G W Brownell	19	
Libby Gilman	30		Martin-squier	5	2
Libby-Harriman	26		A Williamson	11	
Libby-Merrill	32		A A Martin	16	70
Libby & Son	23		N K Campbell	4	
J H Fogg	14		A J Piper	6	5
Well & Richardson	55		H N Jenne	5	8
			Britton-Savage	5	6
			M G Flanders	6	29
New Hampshire.			**Massachusetts.**		
J O Sanborn	37	4	J D Hosmer	2	
Geo Harris	4		A D Norton	5	
C Philbrook	27		A A Smith	10	
Sturtevant Bros	14		W H Bardwell	10	158
I B Sargent-Co	12		J S Henry	14	61
N E Winn	12		Scattering	50	
H A Wilcox	7	1	**New York.**		
Dow-Moulton	7	8	D McCarthy	15	14
O F Bothell	6		W Fisher		57
E F Adden	7	5	**Western States.**		
Aldrich & Johnson	71	18	Hathaway & Jackson	1090	
Wood-Breck	22	8	A N Monroe	2095	
Vermont.			Hollis & Co		4,600
Wm Means	16		Eames-Stetson	124	
B S Hastings	18		Farrell & McFlynn	77	
J Counter	4				
S M Flint	4	110	E Farrell		400
W J Flagg	4		G A Sawyer		511
W G Townsend	8		J J Donnelly		200
Sargent Turner	11	50	E A Hollis		400
G H Sprigg	4		A Davis		1000
J B Remick	13		**Canada.**		
B W Bidwell	4		C M Acer		70
J H Thomas	8		A N Monroe		120

OWNERS OF VEALS.

MAINE.—F. H. Coolidge, & Son, 25; J. G. Littlefield, 1; J. W. Bean, 14; Libby & Brown, 21; Libby & Gilman, 20; Libby & Merrill, 20; Libby & Son, 40.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. O. Sanborn, 36; I. B. Sargent & Co., 50; H. A. Wilcox, 4; Dow & Moulton, 32; O. F. Bothell, 50; E. F. Adden, 60; Aldrich & Johnson, 55; Breck & Wood, 25.

VERMONT.—H. Ingerson, 50; B. S. Hastings, 30; W. J. Flagg, 21; W. G. Townsend, 15; Sargent & Turner, 22; G. H. Sprigg, 62; J. H. Thomas, 24; F. S. Kimball, 113; W. Ricker, 35; S. H. Eldred, 40; L. W. Tinker, 8; G. W. Brownell, 15; Martin & Squier, 64; A. Williamson, 112; A. A. Martin, 64; A. J. Piper, 42; H. N. Jenne, 12; Britton & Savage, 28; M. G. Fanders, 40.

MASSACHUSETTS.—W. H. Bardwell, J. S. Henry, 40.

NEW YORK.—W. Fisher, 107.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, June 10, 1884.

The market for cattle did not show the strength noticed at the yards last Tuesday. The supply was comparatively much heavier than has been noticed for a number of weeks. The warm weather of last week was not favorable for the city beef trade, and with the high prices then paid, it was to be expected that when they found the market well supplied, they should use every endeavor to break the market, which they did to a certain extent; but we do not allow that cattle were quite as low as two weeks ago, which would have been the case had not exporters come forward and relieved north roaders of quite a number of their heaviest cattle; not that they were under any obligation to buy, but they knew where they could be placed, and made bids that would let them out with a fair foreign market. What Canada cattle appeared, were telegraphed for by exporters to fill pressing orders.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of 2 oxen, weighing 4200 lbs, at 9½c D W., by Geo. Harris.

Sales of 4 oxen, averaging 1500 lbs, at 6c by H A. Wilcox.

Sales of 4 oxen, weighing 3250 lbs, were sold at 6½c live, very nice and fed by J. Nye of Fairfield, Vt.: these cattle will sail this week for Europe.

Sales of 16 oxen to dress from 1000 to 1200 lbs, at 9½c D. W., and 2 very fine Herefords were sold cheap at 10c, fed by Chas. Osgood of London, N. H.

Sales of 10 oxen at 9c, to dress 1000 lbs; 6 at 9a9½c, to dress 1000 lbs, by J. O. Sanborn.

Sales of 6 oxen from 6a6½c; average about 1400 lbs, by D. McCarthy.

Sales of 4 oxen to dress 1000 lbs, at 9a9½c by F. S. Kimball.

Sales of 8 steers, averaging 1500 lbs, at 6½c live; 2 oxen to dress 2300 lbs, 8½c by Wood & Beeck.

Sales of 4 oxen, weighing 4300 lbs, at 9½c; 2 oxen to dress 900 lbs each, at 9c by E. F. Adden.

Sales of 6 oxen to dress from 900 to 1050 lbs, at 9½a9½c; 2 do to dress 1200 lbs, at 9½c; 1 bull weighing 1500 lbs, at 5c live, by I. B. Sargent.

Sales of 4 3-year-old steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 6c live, by Martin & Squier.

Sales of 2 fat cow for $82, or 4½c by A. D. N.

Sales of 8 oxen to dress 1100 lbs at 9c, by A. A. Smith.

Sales of 4 oxen, averaging 1560 lbs, at 6c, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 2 oxen to dress 1200 lbs, bred at Hartland, Vt., at 10c, but contracted for last week; 2 at 6c live, averaging 1280 lbs.

Sales of 7 steers to dress 700 lbs, at 9c; 1 cow to dress 500 lbs, at 8c dressed weight by A. A. Martin.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$7.00 @7.25	Light to fair	$6.00 @6.25
Good to prime	6.40 @6.75	Slim	5.00 @5.75
A few lots of premium steers cost			7.50

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10 and 11, 1884.

The quality of the cattle offered was better than last week, and many of them would not shrink over 25 per cent. It was generally conceded that cattle were, considering the quality full ½c easier. Butchers did not expect this decline could be effected when they started for market, but they did know that for the past week the margin, if any, was very light on beef. The arrivals were sufficient and little more than actual requirements for the local trade. More than one-half the receipts for the week at these yards were in the hands of exporters.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 10 steers av. 1356 lbs at $7.20; 12 do av. 1225 lbs at $7.10; 10 do. av. 1150 lbs at $7.00; 13 do. av. 1080 lbs at $6 60, by Eames & Stetson.

Sales of 25 steers av. 1150 lbs at 7c; 13 do. av. 1060 lbs at $6 60; 10 do. av. 975 at $6.30; 7 do. av. 1200 lbs at $7.10.

Late arrivals and sales of cattle at Watertown and Brighton on Wednesday.

A. N. Monroe had 26 car loads of cattle; E. Farrel 1 load of sheep; A. Davis 2 loads of sheep; Hollis & Co. 2 loads of sheep; Dinsmore 1 car of horses. Cows were selling quite fair at Watertown this week, and the trade steady at Brighton.

Sales of 20 steers av. 1275 lbs at $7.20; 17 do av. 1365 lbs at 7½c; 15 do. av. 1360 lbs at $7 35; 30 do. av. 1250 lbs at 7¼c; 17 do. av. 1060 lbs at $6.30, by A. N. Monroe.

Sales of 1 new milch cow $65; 1 at $57; 2 at $120; 2 at $100 and 1 at $58, by A. Stone.

Sales of 8 cows from $37@$55, by F. H. Coolidge.

Sales of a few pairs of oxen from $110@$160, by J. D. Hosmer.

Sales of 3 milch cows $35 each; 11 sold from $35@$65, by Aldrich & Johnson.

Sales of 1 new milch cows $48, by Breck & Wood.

Sales of 4 new milch cows $40 each; 6 extra milkers $55 each, by Libby & Son.

Sales of 2 new milch cows at $90, by Libby & Merrill.

Sales of 2 at $105; sales at $45 for 4; 2 at $75, very nice; 2 for $50 each, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 2 milch cows at $50 each; 1 at $55; 1 at $40, by A. Williamson.

Sales of 2 for $108; 1 for $60, 1 for $48, by J. B. Remick.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

During the past week there have been a good many Western yearlings and spring lambs thrown upon the market, and at such prices as to force a decline on Northern flocks; but as fortune would have it, the supply from the latter source was unusually light, not reaching 1000 head. Kentucky spring lambs were offered and sold at 6a7½c ⅌ lb. On country flocks the decline was ¼c ⅌ lb, with yearlings at 4½a7½c, and for spring lambs the range was 6a10c; for sheared sheep 6½c was an outside price, but largely selling at 5a5½c ⅌ lb.

Sales of a small lot that averaged 90 lbs, at 5½c per lb, by I. B. Sargent.

Sales of 60 spring lambs, averaging 50½ lbs, at 8c, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 42 sheared sheep, weighing 2200 lbs, at 4½c by A. A. Martin.

A lot of spring lambs, averaging 50 lbs, at 8c; 14 sheared sheep, averaging 100 lbs, at 4½c.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

There were more good cattle from this State than noticed for a number of weeks. They were appraised last week, that upon all probability if the owners could not sell to butchers readily, J. A. Hathaway would buy; still he would not bind himself to any agreement, but would give market prices. He bought for export.

Sales of 12 oxen to average 1400 lbs, at 5½a5½c by Libby & Merrill.

Sales of 4 3 year-old steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 6 live; also 2 fat cows at 4a5c live.

Sales of 80 oxen, weighing from 1400 to 1800 lbs, at 6a6½c live for Liverpool, were sold to the exporter by Libby & Son.

Sales of 4 oxen to dress 1000 lbs, at 6½c, by Libby & Co.

NEW MILCH COW

A fair supply, and sales move at $20@80, as to quality.

Sales of 1 milch cow and calf at $50, by B. W. Bardwell.

Sales of 1 new milch cow at $55 by I. B. Sargent

VEAL CALVES.

For the generality of calves, 5a5½c is obtained. The market is somewhat easier than last week. Sales of 100 head from 6.5½c. The good calves wanted as quoted, 14 at 6c ⅌ lb, averaging 115 lbs.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

348 head of pigs at market, with sales at $1 50 up to $6 00 ⅌ head. Fat hogs rate unchanged for Western; country hogs at 7c per lb, dressed weight.

POULTRY.

Some 1500 lbs were sold at 12½@14c ⅌ lb, Tuesday morning.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Cattle—Grass cattle 10@15c lower; export grades $6 50@6 85; good to choice shipping steers $6 00@6 50; common to medium at $5 10@6 00; grass Texans at $4 25@4 75. Hogs—Market 10@15c higer; rough packing at $5 10@5 50; heavy packing and shipping at $5 50@5 75; light bacon grades at $5 10@5 65; skips at $3 75@4 75. Sheep—Market weak; inferior to fair at $2 50@4 00; medium to good at $4 00@4 25; choice to extra at $4 25@5 00.

Domestic Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Beans.—Are steady. Choice large hand-picked pea at $2 45@2 50 ⅌ bush; choice New York small hand picked do at $2 75@2 85; common to good at $2 40@2 50; choice small hand picked pea Vermont at $2 85@2 90; fancy higher; choice screened do at $2 40@2 60; hand-picked medium at $2 45@2 50, and choice screened do at $2 30@2 35; common do at $2 00@2 25; German medium beans at $2 15@2 25; do peas at $2 40@2 50; choice improved yellow eyes at $3 35@3 40; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $3 25@3 30. Canada peas at 80@90c for common roasting, and $1 05@1 10 for choice Split peas at $6 00@6 25 ⅌ bbl; green peas at $1 30@1 40 ⅌ bush for choice Western, and $1 10@1 20 for Northern.

Fruit.—No. 1 Baldwins at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl; Western at $4 50 ⅌ bbl; russets at $4 50@5 00. Evaporated apples at 9@12c ⅌ lb, and Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced at 6½@8c ⅌ lb. Valencia oranges at $5 50@6 50 for regulars; $7 50@8 50 for large; Messina oranges at $2 50@4 00; do lemons at $3 00@4 50; Palermo lemons at $3 00@4 50 ⅌ box; fancy higher; Palermo oranges at $2 00@3 00; Aspinwall bananas at $3 00@4 00 for No. 1; $2 00@2 50 for No. 2; Jamaica at $1 75@2 00; Baracoa at $1 00@1 25.

Hay.—Choice prime hay at $16 00@17 00; fancy higher; medium to good at $14 00@15 00; choice Eastern fine at $13 00@14 00; poor at $11 00@12 00, damaged at $6 00@10 00, with Eastern swale at $9 00; rye straw, choice at $21 00@22 00, with oat straw at $10 00 ⅌ ton.

Potatoes.—The potato market is lightly stocked, and prices are higher. Eastern rose at 53@55c ⅌ bush; Houlton rose at 55c; Aroostook rose at 53@55c; New York rose at 50@53c; Vermont do at 53@55c; Peerless at 53@55c; Burbank seedling at 53@55c ⅌ bush; Prolifics at 53@55c; Islands at 45@50c; Southern at $4 00@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

Seeds.—Clover, Northern at 10½@11c; Western at 10@10½c ⅌ lb; Timothy, good to prime at $1 55@1 65; choice at $1 75; red-top Western at $2 10; New Jersey at $2 25.

Truck.—Beets at 40c ⅌ bush; asparagus, native at $1 00@1 25 ⅌ doz; cucumbers at 6@8c each; Georgia at $1 50@2 00 ⅌ crate; rhubarb, native at 1@1½c ⅌ lb; spinach, domestic at 25@35c ⅌ bush; turnips at $2 00@3 00 ⅌ bbl; Bermuda onions at $1 40@1 60; cabbage at $1 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; Hubbard squash $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl; marrow squash at $1 75@2 50 ⅌ bbl; lettuce at 25@35c ⅌ doz; carrots at $1 00@1 25 ⅌ bush; radishes at $2 00@3 00 ⅌ 100 bunches.

Poultry.—Choice fresh-killed Northern turkeys at 14@15c; frozen at 18@20c; common to good at 12@13c; Western choice 16@18c; common to good at 12@14c; Philadelphia pigeons at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ doz; wild pigeons at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ doz; fresh-killed native chickens at 25@28c ⅌ lb; fancy at 35@40c ⅌ lb; spring chickens at 35@45c; Western chickens at 12@13c ⅌ lb; common to good do at 10@11c ⅌ lb; Western fowls at 11@14c; fresh-killed at 15@17c; ducks at 14@17c ⅌ lb; Philadelphia squabs at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ doz.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork and Lard.—The demand for packed meats and pork products has been fair. Long cuts at $17 50@18 00 ⅌ bbl; short cuts at $18 00@18 50 ⅌ bbl; backs at $18 50@19 00; light backs at $17 50@18 00; leans ends at $17 50@18 00; prime mess, new at $17 00@17 50; extra prime at $16 50; mess new at $17 00@17 50; old at $16 50; pork tongues at $18 00@18 50. Lard at 8¾@9½c ⅌ lb in tierces; 9¼@9½c in 10-lb pails; 9½@9¾c in 5-lb pails, and 9¾@10c in 3-lb pails. Hams—13½@14c ⅌ lb, according to size and cure and small at 14@14½c; smoked shoulders at 10½c, and smoked ribs at 10½c ⅌ lb; rib breakfast bacon at 13@13½c; boneless breakfast bacon at 14@14½c; pressed hams at 13½c. Dressed hogs, city at 8c ⅌ lb; country at 7½c; live hogs at 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

Beef.—Extra plate beef at $14 00@14 50 ⅌ bbl; plate at $13 00@13 50 ⅌ bbl; extra family at $13 50@14 00; extra mess at $12 50@13 00; mess at $11 00@12 00 ⅌ bbl; beef hams at $26 00; beef tongues, in bbls, $22 50@23 00, and in half bbls at $11 50@12 00

Fresh beef.—Beef is firm and in light supply. Fair steers at 10@10½c ⅌ lb; choice 10½@11c ⅌ lb; choice heavy hinds at 13½@14½c; second quality at 13@13½c; good heavy fores at 7½@8½c ⅌ lb; second quality at 7@7½c; rattles at 6@6½c; ribs at 9@10c; rumps at 15@16c; rounds at 10½@11c; rump loins at 15@17½c; loins at 16@18c; light at 14½@16c ⅌ lb. Other fresh meats.—Choice lambs at 11½@12c ⅌ lb; Western at 10½@11½c ⅌ lb; common to good at 9@10c ⅌ lb; choice spring lambs at 20@22c; common to good at 10@16c ⅌ lb; choice heavy Brighton mutton at 10@11c ⅌ lb; Western at 9@10c; light at 5@8c ⅌ lb; Eastern veal choice at 10@11c; common to good at 7@10c; Worcester at 11@12c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Flour quiet; Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee at 89½c. Corn steady; No. 2 at 55c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 33½@33½c; No. 2 white at 35@35½c. Rye higher; No. 1 at 64c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring at 59c; No. 3 extra at 53c.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red at $1 03@1 03½. Corn lower at 51½@53c. Oats lower at 31½@32c. Rye quiet at 57c bid. Barley dull at 60@80c.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Flour quiet; good to choice winter wheat at $5 00@5 65; soft spring at $4 00@4 50; Minnesota bakers at $4 50@5 25; patents at $5 50@6 25; low grades at $2 00@3 25. Wheat lower; June at 88¾@89½c; closing at 88½c; No. 2 Chicago spring at 88¼@89c; closing at 88½c. Corn steady at 55@55½c; closing at 55c. Oats steady at 33@33½c. Rye firm at 64c. Barely nominal at 62@62½c.

DETROIT, June 9.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white fall at $1 04½; No. 2 w red at $1 06½@1 07; No. 2 white at $1 05 asked.

LIVES OF PAIN

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have long enough run riot in the human system.

They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty; from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its true work is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;" "Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize as VICTOR over the attacks of these terrible maladies, and CONQUEROR of the frightful agonies their victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

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"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

je7-4t (31y)

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Pamphlet, with endorsements of Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured, mailed for 10 cts. Book, with supplementary pamphlet of photographic likenesses of bad cases cured, 10 cts. Office 251 Broadway, New York. ap-tf

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending June 14.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	25@30	Beef Liver	8@10
Rump Steak	20@28	Beef Tongue	12@15
Round Steak	@20	Corned Beef	8@10
Rib Roast	16@20	Smoked Beef	@20
Chucks, &c.	10@12	Beef Tongue, salt	14@15
Tripe	8@15	Press Tripe	10@15

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	10@11	Smoked Should's	10@11
Clear Salt Strips	10@11	Smoked Ribs	10@11
Single Ham	14@15	Sausages	10@11
Corned Shoulders	9@10	Pigs' Feet	@ 5
Briskets	10@11	Lard, leaf	9@10

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	18@20	Mutton, ⅌ lb	14@20
Veal, shoulder	10@12	Mutton, should's	10@12
Lamb, ⅌ lb	11@12	Spg Lamb, ⅌	[illegible]
Spring Lamb, per pound			[illegible]
South Down, legs, ⅌ lb			[illegible]

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys, lb	20 @ 25	Pigeons, wild, doz.	2 00@3 00
Chickens	20 @ 25	Philadel. squabs	@4 00
Fresh Fowls	20 @ 22	Widgeon, pair	@ 75
Geese	18 @ 20	Teal, ⅌ pair	50@ 75
Geese, Green	20 @ 23	Snipe, dozen	@
Geese, wild	50@	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, common ⅌ pair	1 50@2 50	Brant, ⅌ pair	1 00@1 25
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00@1 25	Yellowlegs, doz	@
Quail, ⅌ doz	@	Plover, dozen	@
Grouse, pr	1 50@1 75	Rabbits, each	@
Partridges, pr	@	Venison, ⅌ lb	@
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair	@5 00	Woodcock	@
Ducks, Canvas Back, pr		Pigs, roasting	3 00@3 50
Pigeons, stall fed			

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	@ 18
Creamery	25@28	Farm	14@18
Choice dairy	20@25	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	18@22	Cape	@ 22
Common	12@17	Eastern	@ 20
CHEESE.		Northern	@ 20
Prime Factory	@18	Western	@ 18
New Cheese, ⅌ lb			@ 15

Fruit and Vegetables.

New Apples, pk	60@ 75	Tomatoes, lb	20@ 25
Table, peck	75@1 00	Do. Bermuda	@ 30
Baldwins, pk	75@1 00	Tomatoes, can	@ 20
Russets	75@1 00	Citrons, each	@ 20
Dried, ⅌ lb	@ 10	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, pk	@ 25
Table, doz	@	Sweet Pot's, lb	@ 10
Bartletts, doz	@	Turnips, doz bu'h	@ 10
Grapes—		Beets, per bunch	@ 10
Concord, lb	@	Beans—	
Delaware, lb	@	White, ⅌ pk	@1 00
Catawba, bx	@	Lima, quart	@ 25
Blk Hamburg	1 25@1 50	Cabbages, each	@ 25
Malaga, lb	@	Carrots, doz	@ 10
Oranges—		Parsnips, peck	@ 30
Havana, doz	@	Onions, per pk	@ 40
Florida	75@1 00	Cauliflowers	@ 30
Jamaica	@ 50	Celery	@ 25
Messina	@ 50	Lettuce ⅌ head	@ 5
Valencia	@	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz	15 @ 25	Hubbard, lb	@ 5
Bananas, doz	40 @ 50	Marrow, lb	@ 5
Peaches, can	20 @ 25	Turban	@ 5
Whortleberries, ⅌ can	@ 25	Cucumbers, ea	@ 10
Cocoanuts, each	@ 10	Egg Plants, new	20 @ 40
Cranberries, pk	@	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	@ 5
Chestnuts, qt	@	Pickles—⅌ gallon—	
Shellbarks, pk	@ 75	Cucumbers	50 @ 75
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon	@	Martinoes	@
		Limes, qt	@
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	75@1 00	Lychesse Nuts, lb	@
Bermuda Onions, new, pk	@ 50	Raisins, per box	@
New Maple Sugar, ⅌ lb	@	Rhubarb, lb	@
Peaches, (Mass. hot house) per dozen		per doz	@
California, dozen		Artichokes, pk	@
Neufchatel Cheese, dozen			9 00@12 00
Green Peas, ⅌ peck			@ 75
String Beans, peck			@ 75
Green Corn, dozen			@
Blueberries, quart			@
Raspberries, quart			@
Cherries, lb			@
Tomatoes, Natives, peck			@
Asparagus, per bunch, native			12 @ 15
Olives ⅌ gallon			@
Watermelons, each			@
Strawberries, per quart			15 @ 25
New Squash, each			@
Pineapples			@ 35
Peaches, natives, per can			@
Okra, ⅌ can			@
Dandelions, peck			@ 20
Spinach, peck			@ 20
Mushrooms			@ 75
Horse Radish, lb			@ 10
Garlic			@ 10
Radishes, bunch			@ 5
Leeks, per bunch			@ 10

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash	12 00 @13 00	Family,	13 00 @14 00
		Tongue	23 00 @24 00

Dressed Beef.

Sides, ⅌ lb	9 @10½	Fore Quarters	7 @ 7½
Hind Quarters	11 @13	Rounds	10½@ 11
Rumps and Loins	15 @16	Ribs	8½@ 9
Rattles	6 @ 6½		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl	19 00 @19 50	Ohio Prime	13 50 @14 00
Extra Clear	19 00@19 50	Lard, ⅌ lb	9½@ 9¾
Sh't Cut, cl'r	19 00@19 50	Ohio leaf, lb	9½@10
Long Cuts, clr	18 00@18 50	Hams, Bos'n ⅌ lb	13½@ 14
Lean Ends	17 50@18 00		
Mess	16 00@17 00	Hogs, whole	8 @ 8½
Ohio mess	18 50@16 50		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ⅌ lb	8 @ 12	Lamb, lb	8 @ 9
Sheep, ⅌ lb	9 @ 11	Do. Spring,	17@ 20
South Down, ⅌ lb			11@ 14

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Creamery, prime	21@23	Fine Factory	15 @ 16
do Fair to good	18@20	Fair to good do	13 @ 14
N Y & Vt dairy, prime	18@20	Farm	@ 12
do do Fair to gd.	16@20	EGGS.	
Western dairy	13@16	Eastern	@ 17½
" Ladle packed	14@18	Northern	@ 16½
Common grades	10@14	Western	@ 15½
		Cape	@ 20

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT		Swt Potatoes	@
Apples	5 00@7 00	Onions, bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, bl	@	Beans, white—	
Country	@	Medium, bu.	2 75@ 3 00
Cape	@	Pea, bush.	3 00@ 3 25
Lemons, b'x	2 50@ 4 00	Squashes, cwt—	@
Oranges, case	@	Hubbard	@ 5 00
Havana, bbl	@	⅌ bbl, new	@ 2 50
Florida box	5 00@ 7 00	Marrow, bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Messina	3 00@ 4 00	⅌ ton	@
VEGETABLES.		Quinces, bbl	@
Potatoes, bbl	1 75@ 2 00	Pickles, bbl—1000@	15 00
Early Rose	1 75@ 2 00	Cucumber	6 00@
Common	1 50@ 1 75	Limes	6 00@
Olives ⅌ gallon			1 00 @1 25
Bananas, per bunch			2 50@ 3 00
Beets, per bushel			@ 40
Parsnips, ⅌ bush			2 25@ 2 50
Cabbages, Drumhead, ⅌ bbl. new			2 75@ 3 00
" Savoy		" bbl	@
Turnips, white French		" bbl	@
" yellow		" bbl	@
" white flat		bush	@
Celery, ⅌ dozen			@
Lettuce, ⅌ dozen			25@ 30
Spinach, per bushel			25@ 30
Rhubarb ⅌ lb			@ 3
Bermuda Onions per crate			1 50@1 60
Peas per bush			2 00@ 2 25
String Beans per bush			3 00@3 50
Dandelions, ⅌ bushel			@

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

	RETAIL		PRICES.	
Barley, bush.	@ 1 25		Hung'n Grass, bush	1 15@ 1 25
Buckwht, ⅌ bush	@ 1 25		Millet, bush.	1 25@ 1 50
Clover, White Dutch	25 @	35	Red Top, sak.	2 50@ 3 00
Clover, Red	11 @	14	R. I. Bent, bu	2 50@ 3 00
Flax Seed	2 25 @	2 50	Winter Rye, ⅌ bush	@1 00
Fowl Meadow, ⅌ bushel	2 25 @	2 50	Ky. Blue Grass	2 75 @3 00
Herds Grass, ⅌ bush.	1 85@	2 25	Orch'd Grass, ⅌ bush	2 50@2 75
Spring Rye bush			Golden Millet,	1 25@1 50
				@1 25

Fish, &c.

Bass, ⅌ lb	12 @ 17	Shad	30 @ 50
Blue Fish	@ 17	Pickerel, lb	12@ 15
Codfish, fresh	10@ 14	Perch, doz	@ 20
Haddock—		White Fish	@ 17
Fresh, lb	@ 6	Salmon Trout	@ 75
Smoked	@ 8	Brook Trout, lb	30 @ 50
Halibut, ⅌ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@ 15
Fresh	17@ 20	Lobsters, lb	@ 10
Smoked	@ 20	Frogs' Legs, dz	@ 40
Fins	@ 12½	Herring, salt doz	@ 48
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@ 6	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz	@ 25
Mackerel, fresh	8 @ 17	Tongues and	
Mackerel, Spanish	@	Sounds, ⅌ lb	@ 12½
Eels, lb	12 @ 15	Scollops, q't	@
Smelts	@	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon	1 20@1 50
Flounders	@ 6	Clams, gallon	@ 70
Salmon ⅌ lb—		Quohaugs, sold, ⅌ quart	@ 40
Fresh	60 @ 65		@ 12
Smoked	@ 25		
Pickled	@ 12	Tautog	@1 00
Soft Shelled Crabs, dozen			@
Scup, lb			@
Black Bass, lb			@
Salmon, frozen, lb			@

4.

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(31y)

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...INCY MARKET, BOSTON

Retail Prices.

...ted expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending June 14.

BEEF, &c. | **Pork, Lard, &c.** | **Veal and Mutton.** | **Poultry, Game, &c.** | **Butter, Cheese, &c.** | **Fruit and Vegetables.**

[Price columns partly cut off at the binding; entries include Beef Liver, Beef Tongue, Corned Beef, Smoked Beef, Beef Tongue, salt, Press Tripe; Smoked Should's, Smoked Ribs, Sausages, Pigs' Feet, Lard, leaf; Mutton, Mutton, should's, Spg Lamb; Pigeons, wild, Philadel. squabs, Widgeon, Teal, Snipe, Peep, Brant, Yellow Legs, Plover, Rabbits, Venison, Woodcock, Pigs, roasting, Canvas Back; Fair to good, Farm, Cape, Eastern, Northern, Western; Tomatoes, Do. Berm'da, Citrons, Potatoes, Sweet Pot's, Turnips, Beets, Beans, White, Lima, Cabbages, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Cauliflowers, Celery, Lettuce, Squashes, Hubbard, Marrow, Turban, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Herbs, Pickles, Cucumbers, Martinoes, Limes, Lychesse Nuts, Rhubarb, Artichokes.]

Wholesale Prices.

...SIDE QUINCY MARKET

[Price columns partly cut off: Beef, &c.; Dressed Beef; Pork, Lard, &c.; Veal and Mutton; Butter, Cheese and Eggs; Fruit and Vegetables; ...STON SEED MARKET (Hung'nGrass, Millet, Red Top, R. I. Bent, Winter Rye, Ky. Blue Grass, Orch'd Grass, Golden Millet); Fish, &c. (Shad, Pickerel, Perch, White Fish, Salmon Trout, Brook Trout, Sword Fish, Lobsters, Frogs' Legs, Herring, Tongues and Sounds, Scollops, Oysters, solid, Clams, Quohaugs, Tautog, Crabs).]

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of **Scrofulous** and **Mercurial** impurities and the pollution of **Contagious Diseases**. It also neutralizes the poisons left by **Diphtheria** and **Scarlet Fever**, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

GAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Saml Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

ap12

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

Mh12eow

CONSUMPTION!

Bates' Consumptive Pills are acknowledged as a positive cure for Consumption and Catarrh in all stages. Physicians use them in their practice secretly. Send for pamphlet of home cures of *Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, Business Men*, in fact, people in all stations of life.

From Deacon A. P. Nash.

North Weymouth Mass., July 21, 1823.

My daughter was troubled with Catarrh for a number of years, finally it settled on her lungs. She became alarmed and applied to an eminent physician, who examined her, and said her lungs were very badly diseased. She had to keep her bed nearly all the time; she could find nothing to help her. I procured some of BATES' CONSUMPTION PILLS. She took them, and commenced to improve. She is now in good health, and has been for some time. I am acquainted with many people who have been saved by these PILLS, after being pronounced in the last stages of consumption by the best lung doctors in Boston. I would advise all afflicted to use the PILLS.

Truly yours,
ABNER P. NASH.

From a Minister.

Pembroke, Mass., Sept., 27, 1883.

I believe **Bates' Consumption Pills** a great blessing to Consumptives as I can truly testify.
REV. CHASE TAYLOR.

North Weymouth, Mass., July 1, 1882.

I have had serious trouble with Catarrh in the head, throat, and lungs for several years. I have found **Bates' Consumption Pills** the best remedy; and would recommend them to all who have Catarrh, Throat, or Lung trouble.
Yours truly, I. D. Wildes.
Head Chorister, First Congregational Church.

Sold by Druggists.
$1.00 per Box, 6 for $5.00, by Mail.
JOSEPH I. BATES & CO.
7 Milk Street, Boston, or Weymouth, Mass.
my17-26t

HARNESS THE WIND **NEW MANVEL OLD RELIABLE STOVER.**

We make both. 12 years making Wind Mills a specialty, with our trained mechanics, enable us to take water from well or spring and deliver it to any desired point. Write, stating nature of work, to Branch Office, B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 S. Market St., BOSTON. Kalamazoo, Mich.

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NEW 'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

ap5-13t

DEBILITY of the Generative Organs quickly cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Simple cases, $3 to $6. Severe ones, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

mh8-52t

"Advice to Dyspeptics."

If you are troubled with cold hands and feet, attended with faintness, giddiness, and flashes of heat and nothing seems to do you much good, and you are rather despondent, you have indigestion or dyspepsia. My Perfection Pills will cure you. They are the result of *actual experience*, having been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for years.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, *or by mail* for 25 cents, with my Treatise, giving causes, symptoms and treatment for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass.,
jly7-y Fourteen years Tax Collector.

FARM REGISTRY.—Owners of Farms can register them for sale or to let for one dollar until sold. This is the only charge made for selling or letting property. Mail us a description of your Farm, with price and terms, enclosing one dollar, when a receipt will be mailed to you. Parties in pursuit of a Farm will find lists of the same by calling at the Farm Registry of CLIFTON & CO., No. 13 Temple Place, Boston Mass. do

READ AND RUN.

— The political situation has been entirely changed by the events of last week. A number of the leading papers of the Republican party have openly refused to support the nomination made at Chicago.

— The terms of the agreement between France and England in relation to the Egyptian question have been communicated to the powers.

— General James Watson Webb, once editor of the once powerful Courier and Enquirer of New York, died in that city last week.

— France is taking legislative steps to restore her divorce laws.

— The burning of the Winslow and Rogers shoe factory in Salem, last Sunday morning, entailed a loss of $100,000.

— Henry Villard, formerly of the Northern Pacific Railroad, sailed for Europe very suddenly last week, owing to his continued inability to sleep, from nervous disorders.

— The New York morning papers, it is currently reported, which lowered their prices a few months since, will advance them again after the presidential election, the Herald and World and Times to three cents.

— A fishing schooner has been wrecked in Trinity Bay, and all hands lost, numbering thirteen men.

— The general business of the country is showing steady improvement.

— Twenty millions of dollars were subscribed within twelve hours by Manchester capitalists, thus complying with the condition fixed by a committee of the House of Lords as preliminary to the carrying out of the canal scheme, which is virtually to make that city as a seaport.

— The judges in the Connecticut courts have adopted a new rule which requires the lawyers to stand while examining witnesses. The lawyers naturally do not like it.

— About seven million dollars was the sum total of the profits of the Suez Canal for 1883.

— The British garrison at Cairo now and then parades through the city for the purpose of overawing the natives.

— The English government is making extraordinary efforts to discover the dynamiters. Earl Granville is credited with having prepared a note to Secretary Frelinghuysen on the matter.

— Thirty thousand Russian Jews are huddled into the east end of London.

— No less than 180 women are students in the University of Michigan.

— The deepest ocean soundings yet made have been taken by the head of the exploring expedition to Cape Horn, which measured four miles and a thousand yards.

— Capt. R. B. Forbes says that if the owners of fishing craft do not feel interested enough to encourage the use of condensed food and other facilities by which many lives can be saved, the law should compel them to do so.

— The United States Senate has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, creating a forest reservation in Northern Montana, for the purpose of storing and guarding the waters that feed the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. It only remains for the House to take up the bill and act on it promptly. It will be the first real step ever taken in the United States toward the establishment of a comprehensive policy of forest preservation and management.

— The present Mahdi, about whom so much is being said and written, is described as very tall and thin, his complexion a ruddy brown, his eyes large, his nose thick, with thick lips and very large fingers. He has eighteen wives. His followers and servants are convinced that their master is the mightiest sovereign in the world. He never undresses, even when he goes to bed. Among his guests appear many Europeans wearing the turban.

— A drouth is reported to have begun in the Naugatuck Valley, Conn., and what little vegetation was untouched by the recent frost is now suffering from dry weather, and apprehension is felt among farmers. A general scarcity of vegetables and high prices next autumn are counted on.

— Miss Gabrielle Greeley, daughter of Horace Greeley, was recently run away with at Chappaqua and her shoulder was dislocated.

— The richest little girl in the world is the even year old daughter of Capt. George H. Perkins of the American Navy, who is worth $7,000,000 in her own right, that amount having been recently left her by her maternal grandfather, Wm. F. Weld of Boston. Capt. Perkins still sails his ship as before.

— In the town of Springfield, Vt., two storms met overhead and fairly deluged the village with water. This was on Monday afternoon. The damage done amounted to $50,000.

— The army worm has made its appearance in towns about Springfield in this State.

— Ex-Judge Swayne of the United States Supreme Court died in New York last Sunday.

— In the Pall Mall Gazette is published what is represented to be the basis of England's proposal for a conference on the Egyptian question, although the other London journals ridicule it as being imaginary and ridiculous.

— Emperor William laid the foundation stone for the new German Parliament building at Berlin, on Monday last. The speech of the Emperor was read by Prince Bismarck.

— The plague is said to have made its appearance on the Persian frontier.

— The famous weather prophet, H. G. Vennor of Canada, died on Sunday last.

— A Frenchman is at present engaged in making a walk from Paris to Rome and return.

— The reviews published in Russia are now in process of suppression.

— In so apparently trifling a thing as a clevice for fastening a necktie there is a fortune. A patent has just been sold to a company for a million dollars in cash, and royalties that amount to as much more.

— Berlin has an apothecary shop four hundred years old, and it was sold recently for $300,000.

— Mary Anderson has had a successful tour in the English provinces, and will pass the summer in Italy.

— Germany is going through the white-heat stage of the collecting craze. It now runs to the collection of breakfast rolls of ladies of note, actresses, and distinguished men, from which they have taken a bite. The remnant is then duly ticketed and labeled, the date and name of the biter being given.

— There is no abatement in the dejection that reigns in Cuba. Business firms are finding it extremely difficult to keep their engagements.

— A Cingalese menagerie, brought over from Ceylon, is at present attracting a great number of visitors at Hamburg. There are 22 elephants in the caravan, among which are the two largest that were ever brought to Europe.

— President Grevy of the French republic lives without any approach to ostentation. His servants in black know how to keep intruders at a distance.

— Most people are under the impression that the entrances to the Panama Canal are to be open to the sea, without any locks or other hindrances. But there are governing reasons for closing the canal with a lock chamber at the extremity, where it will join the Pacific Ocean. The tides in the Atlantic and Pacific differ very materially.

— Morocco may soon share with Egypt the attention bestowed by England France upon northern Africa.

— The New York Sun says that the removal of the duty upon lumber ought to be considered in Congress separately and without reference to the question of tariff revision. It is a matter which affects every part of the country and all classes and industries. The Boston Herald says that if the people of New York State really want to accomplish the preservation of their forests, the first thing for them to do is to reduce the profit to be made in cutting them down, by the removal of the duty on Canadian lumber.

— The local committee of arrangements which is to prepare for the national Democratic Convention, will manage to admit 20,000 persons to the hall. A larger outside attendance is expected than was the case with the recent Republican Convention. Democratic political clubs from all parts of the country have annouced their intention to be present.

— Vennor, who has just died, was the first of the present group of weather prophets, and the least sensational one among them. He was once successful in his local predictions, and did not at any time seek to startle a nation or a hemisphere with a prophesy of frightful disturbances. He never attempted to make money from his weather prophesies. At one time he published a book called "Birds of Prey."

☞ No farmer would allow three or four cabbage plants to grow within the area of a square foot. He would pull up and throw away every plant but one, and have one good head. If he allowed all to remain he would have none. And yet the same man will hesitate about thinning out the fruit on his peach, pear or apple trees when the same good reason can be given for this practice as for the other. The immature fruit he throws away from an overloaded tree will certainly insure an increase in quantity and an improvement in quality for what remains.

☞ Mr. John Mitchell, a farmer near Newburg, N. Y., has refused an offer of $13,000 for a Holstein heifer and her calf. She is said to have produced the largest quantity of milk and butter ever before made from a single animial, viz. 103 1-2 pounds, or about 51 1-2 quarts of rich finely-flavored milk.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The Vast Evils That Follow Great Disasters—A Minister's Manner of Meeting Them.

(Cincinnati Correspondence.)

Cincinnati may not deserve the reputation of being a "Festive City," but it certainly controls a monopoly of Festivals. First it was the Opera Festival, next the Dramatic and more latterly it has been the Flood and Riot Festivals. These latter Carnivals may not possess the attractive features that the two former were supposed to have, but they are none the less likely to prove powerful and more lasting in their results. I had a very interesting conversation bearing upon this subject, with the Rev. J. Pike Powers, the well known Divine, who has charge of the Baptist Church at Owenton, Ky., a few days since. I found that the Reverend Doctor was very well versed in matters pertaining to the welfare of the World, as well as the Church. In the course of our conversation he said:

"The effects of both the riots and the floods are such as to naturally cause keen regret. The former show, in a distressing degree, the extremes to which human nature can go when in its frenzied state, whether justifiable or unjustifiable. It takes a long while for a community to become reconciled to the quiet of every day life, after such a furore as we have had."

"But do you think that such an uprising is more to be regretted than the floods?"

"That is hard to say. There are very many things that follow as the result of a freshet that are greatly to be deplored. Principally among these may be mentioned the damp and unhealthy condition in which the country is left, by reason of the overflow of water. The drying up of the water by the sun causes miasma of a dreadful nature to be generated, which sows the seeds of disease and death in the community. Indeed this is true of the springtime in all regions, whether they are visited by freshets or not. There are millions of people in this country who are at this moment drawing in rank poison with every breath they take, and the wonder to me is that sickness is not more common than it is."

"Do you think disease is contracted by breathing air impregnated with fungus?"

"More certainly than in any other manner. I am positive most diseases are contracted in this way. The rank air poisons the blood and the mind becomes dull, the indigestion poor, the muscles ache, the head throbs, the tongue grows white, the appetite departs and general debility sets in which is certain to result in death if not checked. I believe it is the part of the highest wisdom to fortify the system against the inroads of such insidious evils."

"But that is a difficult thing to do, is it not, Doctor?"

"I once thought so but have changed my mind since the experience I have had with my own family. I have found that by the use of what is certainly a most valuable preparation the whole body is so toned up and invigorated that it can repel these malarial enemies of health. That preparation is Warner's Tippecanoe, and I believe in it most implicitly, for I have seen what wonderful things it could accomplish."

"Have you tried it thoroughly?"

"Yes. One of my sons had suffered severely from dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food coupled with headache and dizziness. We tried various preparations without avail, and it was not until Tippecanoe was given that he began to improve. He was greatly reduced in flesh, had a lump in the stomach apparently as hard as a brickbat; his appetite was poor and he looked very badly. We were distressed about him. This remedy has, however, restored his appetite, corrected his stomach, relieved his headache, and now he is growing fat and can eat almost anything without distress. Mrs. Powers is enthusiastic upon this subject and so am I. You see, many so called stomach preparations are composed so largely of alcohol that they create an appetite for strong drink and encourage vice. This preparation I have named is an exception, and I think it should be universally known."

And that is why the above interview is published.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

COMMONWEATH OF MASSACHUSETTS

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAPTER 289.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two, the state board of health, lunacy and charity may expend annually an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars: *provided, however*, that not less than three fifths of said amount shall be annually expended for the enforcement of the laws against the adulteration of milk and milk products.

SECT. 2. The state board of health, lunacy and charity shall report annually to the legislature the number of prosecutions made under said chapter, and an itemized account of all money expended in carrying out the provisions thereof.

SECT. 3. An inspector appointed under the provisions of said chapter two hundred and sixty three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two shall have the same powers and authority conferred upon a city or town inspector by section two of chapter fifty seven of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 4. Nothing contained in chapter two hundred and sixty three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two shall be in any way construed as repealing or amending anything contained in chapter fifty seven of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 5. Chapter two hundred and sixty three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two as hereby amended by striking out all of section three after the words "person consuming it" in clause (7) of paragraph b, and also by striking out section four, and inserting in place thereof the following: The provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds, recognized as ordinary articles of food or drinks, provided that the same are not injurious to health and are distinctly labelled as mixtures or compounds. And no prosecution shall at any time be maintained under said act concerning any drug the standard of strength or purity whereof has been raised since the issue of the last edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, unless and until such change or standard has been published throughout the Commonwealth.

SECT. 6. Chapter two hundred and sixty three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty three is hereby repealed.

SECT. 7. Section three of chapter two hundred and sixty three of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty two is hereby amended by adding after the word "therin" in the sixth line as follows: unless the order calls for an article inferior to such standard, or unless such difference is made known or so appears to the purchaser at the time of such sale.

SECT. 8. Before commencing the analysis of any sample, the person making the same shall reserve a portion which shall be sealed; and in case of a complaint against any person, the reserved portion of the sample alleged to be adulterated shall upon application be delivered to the defendant or his attorney.

SECT. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 28, 1884.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Charles F. Bryant of Woburn, 41 years of age, committed suicide by hanging, Sunday.

Captain Robert W. Andrews, in the 93d year of his age, who is walking from Sumter, S. C., to Boston, arrived in New York on Saturday.

Frank G. Upton, 18 years old, of Boston, was drowned at Tyngsboro, Friday. The body was recovered Sunday.

Patrick Mack of Holyoke was drowned, while bathing, in that village, Sunday, and the body has not been recovered. He was 22 years old and unmarried.

Calixa Reita, Joseph Costermer and Octave Houpe, aged respectively 19, 15 and 18 years, were drowned Saturday while bathing in a millpond near Sherbrooke, Que.

A seven year old son of William F. Harriman of West Boxford fell from a load of wood on Saturday, a wheel of the wagon passing over him and inflicting injuries causing death in two hours.

George Haywood, an Englishman, about 30 years of age, a resident of Dorchester, cut his throat with a penknife, Saturday, while stopping temporarily at the house of Joseph Fairbanks at Fayville.

Frank Littlefield, aged 15 years, son of William Littlefield, of North Berwick, was struck by lightning Sunday and killed. George Littlefield was also struck, and his left side was paralyzed. It is thought that he will recover.

Robert Guilline, an 8 year old son of James Guilline, residing on West Fifth street, was drowned in the Merrimac river Saturday night by breaking through a movable piece of plank on Central bridge, Lowell, Sunday.

Sixteen of Lynn's leading shoe manufacturers employ 3450 hands in their country shops at Kennebunk, Norway, Skowhegan, Richmond and Gardener, Maine; Pittsfield, Norwood, Seabrook, Epsom, Barnstead, Bow Pond and Gilmanton, N. H.

Marshall P. Wilder, Jr., died at the residence of his father in Boston, Dorchester District, Saturday, aged 23 years. The funeral took place Tuesday at 2 P. M., and the interment was at Forest Hills. The deceased was the oldest son of Colonel Marshall P. Wilder.

About 5 P. M. Sunday the sloop yacht Eagle, Captain Keen, of City Point, capsized off Peddock's Island, Boston Harbor. Captain Keen and two friends were picked up by the schooner yacht Altaire, and taken to City Point. The Eagle was subsequently towed to the same place by the tugboat Curlew.

W. B. Sweet of Olneyville, 55 years old, was standing with his wagon on the New York, Providence and Boston track at the Dike street crossing, at Providence, waiting for a Springfield railway train to pass when he was struck by the Shore Line train from New York at 1.40 o'clock Monday afternoon, thrown over the smokestack of the engine and instantly killed.

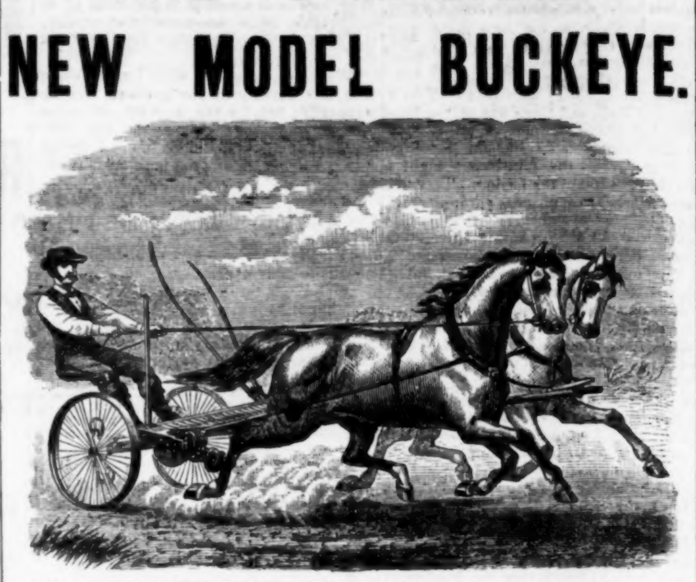
While a Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo gravel train, with a boarding car at the rear filled with Italian laborers, was backing at a speed of 20 miles an hour on Saturday evening, ten miles from Akron, Ohio, the boarding train jumped the track and the other cars piled upon it. Seven Italians were shockingly mangled, and two of them have since died. The other five lie in a critical condition. Several others were slightly injured.

General James Watson Webb, the veteran journalist, died in New York Saturday, aged 83 years. He was identified with many public and political enterprises during the first half of the century. He was U. S. minister to Brazil from 1861 to 1865. Of late years he has taken but little part in public events beyond the contribution of an occasional article to the New York journals on some political subject. One of his sons is General A. S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York.

☞ A member of the Elmira Farmer's Club opposes the use of breast collars on driving horses for the reason that it is injurious, by drawing the shoulders of the animals together thereby preventing a development and expansion of the breast, especially of colts.

THE STANDARD

NEW MODEL BUCKEYE.



THE NEW MODEL BUCKEYE is the model of simplicity; it contains very few parts and very little gearing; and its machinery being so simple that the most unskilled may understand and know how to keep it in order. It has been tried and tested and proved the principle that has stood the test of time.

IT IS THE STRONGEST MACHINE IN USE,

built to stand the wear and tear of hard usage.
It is positively the lightest draught of all mowing machines.

IT WILL CUT ANY AND ALL GRASS THAT GROWS,

whether wet or dry, heavy or light, thick or thin, including lodged grass; makes even work up hill, down hill, and over hummocks and cradle holes, and in heavy bottoms.

In all situations and under all circumstances maintains its level cut, leaving a short even stubble in all parts of the field. No loose shackling swivels or superfluous levers constantly liable to get out of order. THE BUCKEYE is always in order, always ready for work, while its simplicity and fewness of parts make it cost much less for repairs than any other machine.

The Buckeye Mower

is one of the oldest machines in use, having stood the test for twenty-seven years. It has during this period outlived scores of machines that have tried to compete with it and has gained the acknowledged reputation

THE STANDARD.

The new patented improvements which protect the knives from all backward wear and maintains the cutters in position to insure the shear cut throughout the life of the machine, will appear in all New Model Buckeyes this year.

We advise all who would secure a NEW MODEL BUCKEYE, to order early, as we have been unable to fill our orders for the past three seasons.

CAUTION.

We would caution the public against base imitations which are put upon the market claiming to be equal to or better than the Buckeye, and seeking to reap the benefit of the Buckeye's long and well earned reputation.

Do not let your dealer put upon you an imitation when for a very little more money you can have the GENUINE BUCKEYE, which is no experiment, and in the end will save many times the difference in cost from its greater durability and simplicity.

Send for descriptive circular. Manufactured by the

RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

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GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS,

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

FERTILIZERS, of all kinds.

In fact, everything at Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, for

GARDEN, FARM AND LAWN,

—ALSO—

RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S

NEW MODEL BUCKEYE MOWER,

KEMP'S MANURE SPREADER,

BULLARD'S HAY TEDDER,

On Exhibition and for Sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,

AGENTS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY,

51, 52 & 53 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

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New Model "Eureka" Mower.

THE COMING MOWING MACHINE!

We call attention of farmers to the NEW MODEL "EUREKA" MOWER. It inaugurates a new principle in mowing machines. It is the only successful direct draft front cut mower ever constructed. There are thousands already in use, and it is rapidly growing in popularity. *Its advantages over all side cut mowers are such that they are destined ere long to be considered machines of the past.* It will cut six feet wide easier and with less draft than any side cut machine can cut four feet wide. The machine and team do not pass over and trample down the cut grass as all other machines do. It leaves the grass in condition to cure quicker and better than any other machine can. With it you can cut on one side of a piece, back and forth, instead of around the piece—a great advantage, particularly in cutting on a hill side. *It will cut a third more grass in a day than can be cut by any other machine*, and will do it with more ease to team and driver. All who have used it pronounce it to be the easiest and most rapid working, the most durable, economical, and, in many respects, the best style of mower yet devised.

We also offer a few of the well known

Genuine "Clipper" Mowing Machines,

which we are selling at a low price. And we would call attention to the

NEW "SPRINGFIELD" SULKY HAY RAKE,

AND THE

NEW "STANDARD" TEDDER,

which you ought to see before you purchase a rake or a tedder, if you are in want of the best.
Circulars furnished on application to

T. B. EVERETT & CO., 43 South Market St, Boston.

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HIGGANUM CULTIVATOR,

HIGGANUM HORSE HOE,

Higganum Horse Hoe, with Cultivator Attachments,

CLARK'S PATENT RIDGER AND CULTIVATOR,

Practical Hand Cultivator,

AT PRICES LESS THAN WAS EVER SOLD IN THIS MARKET.

HIGGANUM MANUF'G CORP.,

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THE FAVORITE POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR

Is the best and most satisfactory Machine in use for dusting poisons mixed with plaster, etc., on Potato vines. SAVES TIME, LABOR, and MATERIAL. The detestible Potato Bug it DESTROYS Safely, Quickly, Effectually. **PRICE $1.50**

Liberal terms to agents & dealers. Write for full description and terms. Manufactured by J. S. EDDY & SONS, Eagle Mills, Rens. Co., N. Y.

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[...] AND NOT WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

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FREE. A lady's fancy box with 28 articles and 60 page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10c. to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York. mch8-eow4t

DOUBLE ...RPOON ...RSE HAY FORK

No Farmer can afford to be without it. It will SAVE its cost many times. BEST IN THE WORLD! Send for Descriptive Catalogue, *free.* Penneck Mf'g. Co. Kennett Square, Chester Co. Pa.

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Bargains in Silks.

WE will send 25 blocks, 4x6, for $1; 20 blocks, 3x4, 50 cents; 18 blocks, 2x3, 25 cents. Each piece is bright and new. No two alike. NATIONAL SILK CO., Everyton, Conn.

ap26-tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the Estate of WILLIAM H. ABEL, late of Bridgewater in the County of Grafton in the State of New Hampshire. Greeting.

WHEREAS, GEORGE A. EMERSON, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of eighty-four hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-six cents, for the payment of debts and charges of administration.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

je7-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

50 Latest Chromos with name, and Box of Paints 18 colors, mailed for 14c Capitol Card Co. Hartford, Ct. oc23-eow18

THE PRUDENT FARMER.

[A Dalmatian Story, Retold for the Sunday Republican.]

Near Ragusa there lived a farmer who sometimes engaged in trade. One day he set out for the city, bearing with him all his money in order to make some purchases. On arriving at two cross roads, he asked an old man whom he met, which one he should take.

'I will tell you for one hundred crowns,' replied the stranger, 'I won't speak for less, each one of my counsels is worth one hundred crowns.'

'My stars!' thought the farmer, as he gazed at the stranger who had somewhat the expression of an old fox, 'what sort of advice can that be which is worth a hundred crowns?' It must be something very rare for generally advice is given for nothing; to be sure it is seldom worth much.' Well,' he continued to the man, 'speak, here are a hundred crowns.'

'Listen then,' said the stranger, 'this road that runs straight on is the road of to-day, that which turns is the road of to-morrow. I have another bit of advice to give you,' he continued, 'but you must pay me for it another hundred crowns.'

The farmer considered a long time, but at length he decided.

'Since I paid for the first piece of advice I may as well pay for the second,' and he gave another hundred crowns.

'Listen then,' said the stranger. 'When you are travelling, and enter an inn, if the landlord is old and the wine young, hasten away again, lest evil befall you. Give me another hundred crowns,' he added, 'I have yet more to say to you.'

The farmer reflected again.

'What new piece of advice can this be? Bah! since I have already bought two I may as well pay for the third,' and he gave his last hundred crowns.

'Listen, then,' said the stranger: "If you are ever angry, keep half your anger for the next day; don't use it all up at once.'

The farmer returned home with empty hands.

'What have you bought?' asked his wife.

'Nothing but three bits of advice,' he replied, 'each one of which cost me a hundred crowns.'

'Of course! spend your money, throw it to the dogs, as usual!'

'My dear wife,' replied the farmer gently, 'I do not regret my money, listen to the advice for which I paid it.'

And he related to her what he had been told; but his wife only shrugged her shoulders, and called him a fool, who was ruining his family and sending his children to the poor house.

Some time afterward a merchant stopped before the farmer's door with two wagon-loads of merchandise. He had lost his companion on the way, and offered the farmer 50 crowns if he would take charge of one of the wagons and go to town with him.

'I hope,' said the farmer's wife to her husband, 'that you will not refuse; this time at least you will earn a little something.'

They set out; the merchant drove the first wagon and the farmer the second. The weather was unpleasant, the roads bad, and they struggled on with difficulty. At length they arrived at the cross roads, and the merchant inquired which road they had better take.

'The road of tomorrow,' said the farmer; 'it is longer but more certain.'

But the merchant wished to take the road of today.

'If you should give me one hundred crowns,' said the farmer, 'I would not take the road.'

They separated, therefore. The farmer, who had chosen the longest way, arrived nevertheless long before his companion without having damaged his wagon. The merchant did not arrive until night; his wagon had fallen into a marsh, all the contents had been badly injured and he himself severely hurt.

In the first inn where they alighted, there was an old landlord, and a pine board announced that new wine was sold there cheap. The merchant was desirous of stopping and passing the night there.

'I would not do it if you should give me one hundred crowns!' cried the farmer, and he hurried away, leaving his companion behind.

Toward evening several rowdy fellows who had drunk too much of the new wine, fell to quarreling about some trifle. Knives were drawn, the landlord was too enfeebled by age to be able to separate and pacify the combatents, a man was killed, and the body hidden in the merchant's wagon.

Early the next morning the merchant, who had slept all through the disturbance of the preceding night, arose to harness his horses. Terrified at the sight of a corpse in his wagon, he attempted to fly but he should be arrested, but the police were already on his track, and while awaiting his trial, he was thrown into prison, and all his property confiscated. When the farmer learned what had befallen his comrade, he determined to place his wagon in safety, and set off homeward. As he drew near the garden, he perceived a young soldier mounted up in one of his cherry trees eating away with might and main. He presented his gun at the robber, but suddenly reflected:—

'I paid 100 crowns,' said he, 'to learn that all one's anger should not be spent in a day. I will wait till tomorrow, my robber will return.'

He entered the house by another way, and as he knocked at the door, the young soldier threw himself into his arms, crying:—

'My dear father, I took advantage of my leave of absence to pay you a little visit.'

Then the farmer said to his wife, 'Listen to my adventures, and see if I paid too dearly for my three bits of advice.' He then related the whole story, and in spite of everything, the merchant was hanged, the farmer inherited all his goods; but every day he would declare that good advice can never be too dearly paid for, and for the first time in her life, his wife agreed with him.

☞ Cream, slightly sour will yield the most butter, but sweet cream makes better of a flavor which suits some tastes better.

After the cream commences to rise, the milk should not be disturbed as it prevents the cream from rising, and reduces the quality.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

Buy no other Rake than the

NEW CHAMPION RAKE.

See that the Rake has the Sled Runner Teeth and the Oscillating Cleaner.

IT IS WARRANTED

The Best Rake Ever Made.

These Rakes are sold with the express understanding that if not better than any other in the country, we will pay freight and order away.

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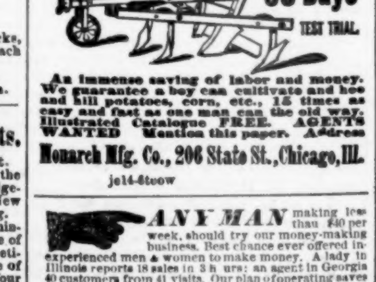
71 Clinton Street, and

je7-tc 80 & 82 So. Market Street,

MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED

For Hoeing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. SENT ON 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.



An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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Any one suffering from either, will find

"Pratt's Boil and Carbuncle Specific A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Send $1.00 for a box, and receive it postpaid by mail if your druggist will not get it.

TALCOTT, FRISBIE & CO., Agents, Hartford, Conn. For sale by all druggists. (1) my3-26t

40 (1884) Chrome Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c., 13 pks., $1. GEO. I. REED & CO Nassau, N. Y. nov3-26-eow

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We invite all those intending to purchase to examine our mower, feeling sure that in such case they will decide to purchase the "Crown."

MONITOR RAKE.

The "Monitor" is the most perfect Self Dump Rake in the market. Do not pay fancy prices for Mowers and Rakes, but examine these and get our prices. Agents wanted.

HIGGANUM M'F'G CORP.,

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240 Jersey Cattle

CONSIGNED BY PROMINENT BREEDERS TO

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The lateness of the season, the large number offered, the financial situation, and the high quality and breeding of the offerings indicate that this sale will prove the most available opportunity of the year for valuable bargains.

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(2081),

By Young Mambrino Chief Joslin's, by Mambrino Chief; dam, Queen, by Young Morrill; will make the season of 1884 at

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Field Corn can be planted on the Stockbridge as late as the middle of June.

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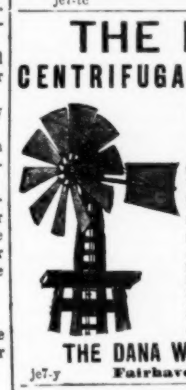
THE DANA CENTRIFUGAL-GOVERNOR WINDMILL.



This is the best working, and the most powerful Wind-Engine in the world, because of—*first*, the superior excellence of its self-regulating mechanism, and *second*, the better form and position of its sails. The facts and reasons which support this claim are set forth in our Descriptive Catalogue, Second Edition—1884, for which apply to

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MACHINE FOR TURNING OR TEDDING HAY.

Simple. Durable, Light Draught.

The Most Important Crop of America Cut, Cured and Stored in ONE DAY.

Value of Hay Crop Increased by the Use of this Machine.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers,

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We offer the above amount of money *free* to the 106 persons correctly answering the following Bible question: **Where in the Bible does it say, "If a man eateth eggs he shall die?"** The first person answering this question correctly, on or before July 10th, will receive $100 cash. If we receive more than one correct answer the second will receive $100; the third $50; the fourth $25; the fifth $15; the sixth $10; and one dollar each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first, remember that you may be the second or third, so you stand a good chance for a large prize. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50 cents for one year's subscription to THE POULTRY KEEPER with their answer. This journal is a large 16-page illustrated Poultry Paper, devoted to telling

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If you will send one dollar we will send the paper one year, and a beautiful English Cloth Bound Volume of the **NATIONAL AMERICAN DICTIONARY** containing **700 Engravings, 608 Pages, 40,000 words.** "This useful and elegant volume is a Library and Encyclopedia of general knowledge as well as the best dictionary now published. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It is not a pocket affair, but a large volume. "The best Dictionary for $1 ever printed."—*Farm, Field and Fireside.* The regular subscription price of THE POULTRY KEEPER is 50 cents per year, so you pay nothing additional for the privilege of competing for one of the above prizes. The money will be sent to the successful ones. The names of those who obtain prizes will be given in the July number of the paper. Send one dollar in P. O. order; postal note or registered letter. Don't wait. The Dictionary is worth a dollar, and can be sold at home for that price, and THE POULTRY KEEPER will tell you how to make $1,000 per year from one acre of land. Send your answer at once. Postage stamps taken. Sample copy 5 cents.

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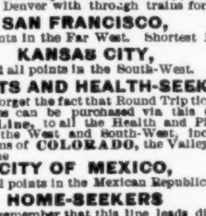

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Autograph testimonials promptly furnished, to any who will call. All water supply materials promptly furnished, Pumps, Water Pipe, small and Railroad frost proof Tanks a speciality. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

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Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health and vigorous manhood in **THE MARSTON BOLUS.** Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of **Nervous Debility and Physical Decay** is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

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Trains leave Boston at *6.30* P. M. daily and Sundays.

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Pullman Palace Cars run through on night trains. Morning train leaves New York at *10.59*

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Express Trains leave Boston at 8.30, 12.15 A. M.; 2.30 and 4.30 P. M. Returning at 8.35 and 11.20 A. M.; 2.30 and 4.30 P. M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Berths secured at Office 205 Washington street, 322 Washington street, corner of Milk, and at Station, foot of Summer st., Boston.

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NEW YORK SOUTH AND WEST.

Express train leaves Boston & Providence R. R. Station daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 P. M.

Tickets and Staterooms secured at Company office, 214 Washington street, cor. State, and at Boston & Providence R. R. Station

J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent, Boston.
A. A. FOLSOM, Supt. B. & P. R. R. jly22-tf

The Poet's Corner.

FIRE-FLIES

Tis June, and all the lowland swamps
Are rich with tufted reeds and ferns,
And filmy with the vaporous damps
That rise when weld as crimson burns;
And as the deepening dusk of night
Steals purpling up from vale to height,
The wanton fire-flies show their fitful light.

Soft gleams on clover beams they fling,
And glimmer in each shadowy dell,
Or downward with a sudden swing
Fall, as of old a Pleiad fell;
And on the fields bright gems they strew,
And up and down the meadows go,
And through the forest wander to and fro.

They store no hive or earthly cell,
They sip no honey from the Rose;
By day unseen, unknown they dwell,
Nor aught of their rare gift disclose;
Yet, when the night upon the swamps,
Calls out the murk and misty damps,
They pierce the shadows with their shining lamps.

Now ye, who in life's garish light,
Unseen, unknown, walk to and fro,
When death shall bring a dreamless night,
May we not find your lamps aglow?
God works, we know not why nor how,
And, one day, lights close hidden now,
May blaze like gems upon an angel's brow.
—[George Arnold.

Ladies' Department.

IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

JOURNAL OF INCIDENTS ON LAND AND SEA.

To California and Return 35 Years Ago

BY JOHN FISK.

Compiled expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

[*Continued from last week.*]

Voting for President—Free Rum—In the Mines—The Rainy Season—Out of flour—Dan and the Mule—Frightening the Indians—Parting with Old Companions—Meet with a Friend—In the Mud—Red Bluff—Arrive at Sacramento—Start for Weaver's Creek—Stockton—Out of Money and Provisions, etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER XII.

November had come and the election of President Pierce was on the tapis. We were notified to come to the polls at a mining camp called "Hard Scrabble;" "String Town" was also hard by; so in the evening the whole camp at Churn Creek, about twenty, went up. They had only one man to vote for, and that was Pierce, free rum, and a plenty of it. They all took a drink except Thomas and I; then we all went up and put in our vote; in about ten minutes another drink and go up and vote; then another ten minutes and up and vote. Seeing there was two of us that did not drink the others said we must drink too, if we did not force would be used. We said it gave us the nose bleed, and they said we should have it if we did not drink; but we were determined not to drink if it were possible. We both stood together and a good deal of bad rum was spilt before they succeeded. They all went up, drank and voted, until they had drank and voted ten times; they called that fun and having a good time and exercising the right of suffrage. I should say it was giving that right a big airing. After a time their heads getting light they seemed anything but what they should have been; at last they were prevailed upon to return to camp.

About breakfast time the next day we went up to a sawmill, some four miles, and bought boards for a tom and sluice to mine with; that was quite a little exercise to lug green boards four miles, but the most of them needed a sweat and it done them good. This sawmill cut six boards at a time, six saws being set together; the power was a fifteen feet bucket wheel, with a high pressure of water.

The 8th of November the rainy season set in, and we all went to work, some with cradles and some with sluices. We worked a week and averaged about two dollars each; this barely furnished grub, and making long days too; it wasn't very pleasant, either, as it rained most of the time. We had several light snow falls the following week, the ground being frozen in places quite hard. One other company near by were doing quite well and they wanted us to join them, so we did and worked several days; three of us took out fifty dollars a day; this was to be divided among so many that each man's share was small. The creek now being full of water we could do but little there, and as the other company had some pay dirt thrown up in piles in the smaller runs, and as this had to be washed while it was raining, I took my rocker and worked at this for some time, washing out about six dollars a day. One day we were out of flour, and I started for Shasta and bought fifty pounds and brought it back on my shoulder, it raining hard all day. In coming down the mountain on the right bank of the river, it being very steep and the ground being slippery, I slipped and then slid about ten rods, stripping my clothes half off and getting some bad scratches; this was a locomotive I had not bargained for, and it was a wonder that I did not go into the river. I did not arrive at camp until late in the evening, entirely tired out; the boys were waiting for my arrival with hungry expressions, having had nothing to eat of bread kind all day. I then had to go to work and make some bread before we had any supper, and it seemed as if those men would eat until morning. I never fairly understood what the women folks had to do until I had made up seven or eight barrels of flour into bread. I don't think they are given but little credit for what they do.

Dan had bought a mule, for what purpose I don't think he knew himself; it cost him eighty dollars, and he thought he would take a ride one day, having bought a bridle and a Spanish saddle. It took four of us to put them and Dan on, but we succeeded at last, the mule went off like a shot down the gulch; Dan's hat came off but he hung on, and just as he was going to cross over the mule stopped so sudden that Dan went right over the mule's head into the water. We all ran down to see if he was hurt, but we found him all right except a good soaking; the water had saved his bones. We asked Dan if we should help him on again, and he said "No, not if I know myself. I don't ride that earthquake again."

I went out with my gun and had very good luck, bringing in two dozen quails; these birds are very plenty through here, and we see large flocks of them every day.

The next day, Sunday, two Pine River Indians came in to camp in order to spy around, and we sent them off on the double quick. When they had got some forty odd rods away, three of the boys tried their revolvers on them, firing as fast as they could; how those reds did run! This was so they might report the condition we were in to receive them if they should think best to try it on.

We were not making anything and Dan said he should start out and try for something better. I said "I am with you," and so the next morning early we shook hands with our companions that had been with us so long, and had been through so many trials hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, having travelled six months in a common brotherhood, and passed over three thousand miles in perfect harmony. There are but few companies that have passed over these Plains that have agreed so well and have been so fortunate as to see the promised land without losing more from among them. My two blankets I gave away as I had a nice buffalo robe that I bought of a Crow Indian on the Plains for three dollars. This was quite heavy to carry, and not knowing how long we might have to tramp it, and Dan having two good blankets, I thought this would do. We took our guns and the mule, intending to dispose of them at the first opportunity.

We now walked on and arrived at Shasta in the afternoon, and before night Dan had sold the mule for the same as it cost him, also his gun and old Burr. Burr had to be fastened up until we had started off.

The next morning we went around among the mines but could find nothing that suited us. I had not disposed of my gun, and this was all the capital I had. One man at the hotel where we stayed said I could sell it at the Fort; he knew a man there that wanted one; so the next morning Dan and I started for the Fort, as we intended to go to Sacramento City, five hundred and forty miles distant. Rivers, creeks, gulches, and all streams at this time were carrying their full capacity of water, and some had a large surplus, and it was all returning again from whence it came. This proved a wet walk for those eighteen miles, and in some places we had to take off our pants; no bridges or planks to help one over.

We arrived at the Fort about dark and Jim was glad to see us. He asked more than fifty questions before I could answer one, and he finally calmed down and began to talk rational. He said he heard we were digging out gold by the ton and would soon start for home, and he said he was coming up to see us before we started, but a man there could not go out anywhere without a permit. He said he liked the place; there was not much work to do and a plenty to eat. Said I, "Jim, I should like to see you swing that frying pan once more, but I suppose it is entirely out of your line of business now." He said, "Yes, I am driving a four horse mule team, and I am swinging a whip; that is most of the work." I said, "they tell me up at Shasta that this Fort is a useless cost to Uncle Sam, as they cannot get the men to go after the Indians when they are called for." "Yes, that is talked over by the privates, and why they are not sent out they cannot tell; the Indians are committing more or less murders all the time." Jim felt sorry we had done no better, and he said there was a chance here ten days ago, but they were full now. Jim found a man that bought my gun, but I could get only eight dollars for it. How I hated to give it up, for we had been close companions for a long time, and it had saved my life many times too. We talked until late into the night before we retired to rest. The next morning we bid Jim good-by and wished him success wherever he went, and he, yes, he wished us well, and more, he hoped to meet us in the life beyond; tears were running down Jim's cheeks as we marched away, and I have never seen him since.

We travelled all that day but could find nothing to do, and at night we slept under some brush, wet, cold and hungry. The morning we started on and in two miles came to a little log cabin where lived an old darkey and his woman. We asked for some breakfast and offered to pay for it, but he said he was all out of bread and had nothing but a few potatoes; he said they were very poor and so we thought ourselves.

We now went on, and about noon we came to where a man was camped for noon, with his team loaded with provisions for the mines. He was cooking bacon, which had a pleasant smell to us, and we said we should like to join him in such pleasant work. We told him our condition, and he cut off several more rashers of bacon, and with a pot of hot coffee we made a good meal for which we offered him pay, but he would not accept anything. We thanked him kindly and started on for we wanted to reach Red Bluffs before night.

What a land this is; in the rainy season all mud and soft clay. We met several teams loaded for the mines, some were stuck beyond relief, except to unload. At one place they were drawing through a gully; thirteen yoke of oxen were hitched to a wagon whose wheels were entirely submerged, and it seemed to slide through rather than roll, and those teamsters were up to their hips in mud! Well we had been through some bad places, but nothing so dirty as that.

A little before night we arrived at Red Bluff, the head of navigation of the Sacramento River. Here we got some supper and a chance on the floor to spread our blankets; they charged here one dollar and a half a meal. A small wharf had been built here for the use of small vessels. A small steamboat was going to leave there in the morning for Sacramento City, five hundred miles away, so we engaged our passage to that city thinking we could do better than anywhere else. After paying my passage I had one and a half dollars left, and on this I must live until our arrival at the city. The current being swift and a good head of steam on, we went very fast; there were only four men to run the boat, two at night and two in the day. We came on board without any provisions, and they would not sell us any, so we had to wait until they stopped to wood up, which they did not until the next morning. About eight o'clock we went on shore where there were several small cabins scattered around, and to one of these we went and obtained a few provisions. Our meals were not very regular, being a long ways apart. We obtained some cured fish and a few pounds of hard bread, and with this we were forced to get along with.

The valley is three and four miles wide all the way down, scattered at long intervals with clumps of live oaks; every little way could be seen droves of deer and antelope, and we saw one pack of grey wolves, the most numerous we had ever seen. Every little while Dan would say, "there they go! What a farming country this will be," Dan says: Yes, there is no finer land out doors than this same valley.

As we get farther down we begin to see attempts made towards fencing with wire; wire can be had, but the post material is scarce and hard to find; when they get a railroad they can then bring it from the Nevadas. There is an endless supply of all kinds of timber that will some day be very valuable.

The third day we arrived at the city, and lo! it was no more! having been burned up almost clean, and now it was overflowed, water and creek. We could see, as day began to break, a few half starved men rowing round in boats; how desolate everything looked! What a change from what it was when I was here last! then could be heard throughout its entire length the hum of busy labor and the joyful sight of its happy people. It made us feel very sad, too, on our own account, as we thought to get work here, but nothing can be done until spring, and so the next morning we waded nearly out to Sutter's Fort before we could find dry land. I found the land all through here was largely fenced and under cultivation, not a sycamore tree could I see standing; in '49 they stood quite thick; all in and around the city and Sutter's Fort it looks the same.

We now took our course for Weaver's Creek, some sixty miles beyond the foot hills. After leaving the valley no perceptible change had taken place. I pointed out the trees under which, two years before, I had taken such a cold; that night we camped under a large live oak and about midnight the rain that had been getting ready, now came down in torrents. The bough house we had made turned but little of the water and we were water soaked from head to foot; no more sleep until morning when we started on. About noon we came to what once was called "Sundown;" everything was changed except the eternal hills and water courses. King's rum shop was gone and in its place stood quite a respectable country store. We found on the site where Ross's boarding-house stood once quite a respectable hotel; we went in and left our blankets and then went down to the Creek, but what a change! the very mountains had been washed away, and I could not find a single spot that I once knew; all was changed, and the little Lake they were pumping out to search for gold was gone; trees, ledges, dams, had all been removed in the search for gold. The entire Creek was now busy with Chinamen, the curse of the Pacific slope; they would work for a dollar a day and save money, and now these people were working it over again.

We soon found we could do nothing here and started across lots to Stockton, in the southern mines, some three hundred miles away; the rain came down almost every day. We now tried to get work, for my money was gone long ago, and Dan paid and said he would pay as long as it lasted, but his was nearly gone also. We began to live on one and sometimes two meals a day, and we could get nothing short of one dollar and a half a meal. We tried to find a place to mine and borrow tools, but all to no purpose, and it seemed as though the fates were entirely against our every effort, but we were not alone, for thousands of others were tramping around trying to keep up the spark of human life. All the cities, towns and camps along the rivers were overflowed, and all their stores destroyed; the whole mining region was overrun with thieves, gamblers and cut-throats of every description under heaven.

We continued to travel, and at last Dan's last dollar had fled beyond recall, and didn't we go hungry! then those that know it not may never know what hunger is, to go day after day with nothing to put in the stomach to keep it from collapsing; that terrible gnawing that comes from that repository, calling for food and will not be pacified. It seemed harder to stand the exposure of the elements, laying on the wet ground at night and wading the stream by day. Work, we could find none; it was the same old story; we can scarcely keep ourselves; who could blame them, we did not.

One night I said to Dan, "I think we can go on not more then one day more. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is getting very weak; "yes," said Dan. Dan was no great talker and his sentences were very short; sometimes he seemed to be thinking, but if he did, he seldom expressed it in words, but they were no words of complaint.

The miners are now working the small gulches and light runs where there is more or less gold, and the dirt washes easy, and while it rains, can be shoveled without picking. In some places with a sluice, even with a small prospect to the pan, eight and ten dollars a day can be made. For about a hundred miles through here it is nearly all surface diggings; from two to four work in company. There are some gulches that prove very rich in pay dirt. At a place called "Montezuma Flats," that covered nearly a thousand acres, the surface some three feet deep, paid from six to ten dollars a day. Some of the small runs and depressions leading from the hills were very rich, taking out from two to three hundred dollars a day to the man.

[*To be continued next week.*]

A STRANGE PROPOSAL.

TRUE LOVE, THAT NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.

There was a great dinner party at Brandon Hall, which was to be followed by a ball the next night. Numerous guests had arrived to share in these festivities and among them was a very pretty young girl named Florence Molyneux. She found herself consigned to the care of a very good-looking young man, whom Lady Brandon had introduced to her as Captain Chichester. When they had taken their places at the dinner table, which glittered with crystal and was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers she ventured a remark,

'How pretty all this is! I never saw anything like it before. The flowers are laid in wreaths upon the table cloth, and I see some of my old country friends, wild flowers and ferns. I am afraid they must feel very awkward.'

'Oh, no,' said Captain Chichester, smiling. 'It is very pleasant to be admired and thought pretty. Do you not find it so? I believe this is your first dinner party, is it not?'

'How do you know?' inquired Florence, anxiously. 'Am I very awkward? Have I done anything wrong?'

'Not at all,' laughed Captain Chichester. 'Lady Brandon told me, so I thought you would know how the flowers felt.'

'But that is quite different. Flowers can't do wrong, and, besides, they will be all dead tomorrow; they will pay for their pleasure.'

'I am afraid you will find pleasure and pain go hand in hand,' said Captain Chichester, looking at her pretty blushing face.

'What pain shall I have to bear?' she asked; 'everything is delightful; and the ball tomorrow! I have never been at a ball.' At this moment her next neighbor awkwardly upset a glass of champagne into her lap. Florence uttered an exclamation of dismay.

'I feel quite guilty,' said Captain Chichester; 'I am a prophet of ill. Here is the trouble come already; let me help you. Is your dress quite spoilt?'

'Oh, thank you!' cried Florence; 'it is no matter. Yes, it does matter, though, for this is the dress I was to wear tomorrow night.'

'But what will you do?'

'Well, I have an old black dress, not nearly so nice as this, but it must do.'

'But could you not put in a piece?' said Captain Chichester. 'What is the stuff called—calico?'

'Oh, no,—tarlatan,' said Florence laughing.

'But if you spoke to Lady Brandon, she would get you some.'

'Oh, no!' bethought Florence. 'Pray say nothing about it.'

'I must say you bear your pain heroically,' said Captain Chichester; 'and now I have the pain of telling you Lady Brandon is bowing to you, and you must go.'

Florence ran upstairs and changed her dress, making as little as she could of her misfortune; but as soon as she had left the room she became the subject of discussion among the other ladies. Miss Jane Morris, a sour faced, plain, and not very young lady, leading the attack.

'So that is Miss Molyneux,' she said, addressing Miss Brandon. 'My dear Ada, I thought you said she was pretty? Why, she is not good looking, and she is such a flirt, and so very forward—is not she Jane? It you only heard the way she went on with Captain Chichester? she never let him say a word to me. Once he tried, but she instantly upset a glass of wine into her lap, and such a fuss as she made about it! I heard her telling him she had no other dress to wear at the ball.'

'Oh, I am so sorry,' said Ada. 'I must go and see what I can do for her.'

'You need not trouble yourself. Depend upon it, that young lady can take care of herself. She probably has a piece of muslin in her box.'

'Oh, nonsense, Jane! You are too hard,' said Ada; 'and I think she is very pretty; she has such a lovely complexion, and such pencilled eyebrows.'

'Pencilled indeed,' said Miss Morris, 'black lead pencils! I wonder does she know Captain Chichester is engaged to Lady Ida Leigh. If not, somebody ought to tell her there is no use in her setting her cap at him.'

Next day, on going to her room, Florence to her surprise, found Ada's maid busily engaged in repairing her damaged dress. On being asked where she had got the muslin, she said the footman had found it on the hall table, and as it was addressed to Miss Molyneux, he sent it upstairs.

Florence flew to thank Lady Brandon, but neither she nor Ada knew anything about it.

She tried to pursue her inquiries, but the gentleman turned off the conversation, Captain Chichester having apparently forgotten the accident.

Mary and Jane Morris exchanged glances and smiles, and whispered:

'I told you so. Just as if he cared about her dress! You will see he will not go near her tonight; I prophecy that.'

Miss Morris' prophecy was not fulfilled, however, for Captain Chichester danced so often with Florence, and paid her so much attention, that Miss Morris thought it her duty to tell Ida Leigh, and that there was no use trying to catch him.

'And, oh! if you had seen her face, my dear Ada! she was as red as a turkey cock, and almost told me I was impertinent!'

Meanwhile the days flew by agreeably to Florence. Captain Chichester was always by her side, ever charming and tender. She did not dare to analyze her feelings. She was drifting down a rapid current, leading she knew not where, but there was no escape. No one spoke of Lady Ida now. Every day Captain Chichester's looks and words seemed to give fresh proof of his affection, and she lived in a dream of joy and love. The awakening came, when one morning at breakfast she heard Sir Charles Brandon say: 'Chichester, here is an invitation for you from Lord Wellford. I am going to shoot with him to morrow, and he hopes I will bring you with me; the shooting is very good; you had better come.' Captain Chichester hesitated. He had promised his father to return at the end of the week.

The day passed by heavily. The gentlemen were out shooting, the ladies took a drive. At dinner, Jane Morris seated herself between Captain Chichester and Florence. In the evening, Sir Charles asked him to play ecarte, and it was only when bidding good night that Captain Chichester made his adieux.

'I suppose I must say good bye now,' he said to Florence. 'We start so early in the morning—'

Florence could not command her voice but gave him her hand.

'We shall meet again, I hope? We must meet again. Do you ever come to town?'

'Oh, do move on, Miss Molyneux,' said Jane Morris; 'you are keeping us all standing.'

Florence disengaged her hand and went upstairs. Her happiness was at an end. They would never meet again, and he had said nothing to her. Now, it almost seemed as if he had avoided speaking to her. What a fool she had been to think he cared for her! An unopened letter lay on the top of the pin cushion. Who could be writing to her? She took it up. There were initials upon the envelope and a motto. The initials were 'L. C.,' the motto, 'True till death.' The words danced before her eyes. It was his motto. It was not a dream, it was a letter from Captain Chichester. She pressed it to her lips, then tore it open, and read the contents as quickly as her agitation would permit. It began:

I have in vain tried to speak to you alone; but I cannot leave you without learning my fate. You must have seen that I loved you devotedly. Can you give me any hope? I leave early to morrow, but my future movements depend upon your answer. If you love me let me have a few lines from you to night, and I will return from Wellwood with Sir Charles on Friday. My room is the last in the gallery. May I ask you to let me have a few lines there from you to night? On your reply my happiness depends.

Ever yours, devotedly,
L. CHICHESTER.

Florence let the letter fall into her lap: the revulsion of feeling was almost too great. The bitter tears of sorrow and disappointment were still upon her cheek, but some subtle chemistry had changed them to a rainbow of hope and joy. He loved her! he had written to say so. And now she had the delightful task of replying. What should she say? She could consult no one.

Florence wrote from an overflowing heart, without stopping to choose the words, a joyful and happy acceptance of Captain Chichester's love. She went to bed at last, not, indeed, to sleep, but to indulge in blissful thoughts. She put Captain Chichester's letter under her pillow, and felt it from time to time to assure herself it was not a dream.

At length, towards morning, she fell into a peaceful slumber, from which she was awakened by the maid bringing her a cup of tea.

Florence started up as her new found happiness flashed upon her. A letter lay on the tray. She snatched it up, scarcely waiting for the maid to leave the room ere she tore it open. Yes, it was from him; she saw the well known cipher and motto. The sound of wheels grating on the grave roused her. She ran to the window, and peeping from behind the curtain, saw Captain Chichester drive away. He was gone, but he had left a letter, and she sat down to read it. But the happy, tender smile with which she opened it was suddenly succeeded by a look of amazement, then by almost incredulous horror and despair. She pushed back her hair from her face and turned the letter over wildly, as if in hope of discovering something to give her comfort. But no! The words were not to be mistaken.

MY DEAR MISS MOLYNEUX: I scarcely know how to write to you. There has been some great mistake, or some one has cruelly contrived a plan to give us both great pain. Believe me, I feel it most deeply when I tell you that I never wrote the letter to which you allude, nor any letter to you. It must be a forgery. For your kind expressions towards me, which it has drawn forth, I can only offer my sincerest thanks, for believe me, I value your good opinion most highly. You are not mistaken in supposing that I admire and esteem you beyond almost any woman I have ever met. I would say more, but I am not free. I am, in honor, bound to another. I thought this was understood by Lady Brandon, but I fear I have been to blame, and that I have caused you pain. If you have got the forged letter, will you be so kind as to forward it to me at Wellford? I have no doubt I shall discover its author, and he or she shall not escape punishment. I have but one more word to add. My dear Miss Molyneux, I know you are sensible and brave; let no one know what has occurred. This vile trick must be the work of some one at Brandon Hall. Do not let any one know it has succeeded, and we shall yet baffle and disarm our enemy. I could say much more, but it is better not. Believe me, with the sincerest regard and esteem, yours, faithfully,

L. CHICHESTER.

Florence's mind was in such a tumult of confused thoughts that she could scarcely comprehend what had happened. She flew to compare the handwriting. No! they were not the same, though there was some resemblance. The envelope bore the same initials and motto. Who could have done so cruel an act? Jane Morris. It flashed upon her like a conviction; but could it be possible? Could one girl act so basely by another? She inclosed the fatal letter to Captain Chichester, and then wrote to her mother, begging her to summon her home on any pretence.

So some months passed away, and Florence heard nothing of her friends; she felt forgotten, forsaken; but one morning she was awakened by a letter from Ada Brandon, announcing her approaching marriage with Lord Stonleigh, and affectionately inviting her to be her bridesmaid. At first, Florence shrank from the thought, but when she read the postscript, 'I suppose you have seen Lady Ida's marriage in the paper.' she resolved to go to Brandon Hall.

'It is all over,' she said; 'he is married. I will go and enjoy the happiness of others.' But it was with a sad heart that Florence found herself driving up to the well known entrance of Brandon Hall. Ah! how different it all was now, she thought, as memory carried her back to her former visit. There was no one waiting to receive or welcome her, and with a blank feeling she followed the servant into the drawing room, which was deserted. As the door closed behind her she heard the sound of a quick footstep on the grass without, and a man's figure darkened the light as he stepped in through the open window. Florence's heart gave a wild leap and the blood flew to her face. She turned to fly, but her limbs were trembling so she could not move, and then some one caught her hands, and spoke her name, and looking up, she met the gaze of Captain Chichester's blue eyes.

'Florence,' he cried, 'forgive me! Have I frightened you? I have come here to see you, to speak to you, to tell you I love you.'

'Oh, no, no!' cried Florence, drawing back. 'Let me go!' you—you are married.' Ada told me.'

'No, no!' cried Captain Chichester laughing. 'I am not married to Lady Ida. I am free. I never loved her, nor she me. It was only a family arrangement. She is married to Lord Layton. I never cared for anyone but you.'

'But—but the letter,' cried Florence. 'I is because I said—'

'No, no!' he said quite gravely now. 'When Miss Morris stole my note paper and forged my hand writing, she only told you half what I felt. Florence, Florence, my darling! don't cry; you love me, do you not?' Florence made no answer, but she hid her face upon his shoulder and forgot all her doubts and sorrows in the rapturous knowledge of his love.—[Home Chimes.

ARMLESS AND LEGLESS.

Something About the Most Famous Cripples of the War.

[Washington Corr. Louisville Post.]

'There are only twenty-two of us left,' said S. H. Decker, the armless doorkeeper at the House end of the Capitol, Washington; 'there are only twenty-two out of about forty-five who came out of the war with both arms shot off. Five years ago the number had dropped down to thirty-three. In those four years eleven of our number have died.'

Decker has neither hand, both arms having been torn off just below the elbow by the premature discharge of a gun at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

'This iron hand is more useful to me than any artificial concern I have ever found.'

He held out a curious iron instrument, looking very much like a pair of nippers with a hook at the side. The 'hand' question is a couple of long pieces of iron joined together like a blacksmiths' tongs, with a hook fastened on the side. The long handles run up toward the elbow on either side of the six inches of arm remaining below the joint. The whole is fastened to a band which goes up the arm near the shoulder. With this curious hand Decker receives cards, opens doors, writes a good, plain hand with a pen, and, in fact, makes himself quite as useful as the average individual with two hands.

'This is a hand of your own invention, is it, Mr. Decker?'

'Yes,' he answered; 'I had never seen anything like it. After I had lost both my hands—for I lost them both at the same time—I set to work to devise something that would help me to use my arms and take the place of a hand. I found that an instrument of this kind, which would help me to use my arms and take the place of a hand. I found that an instrument of this kind, which would open and close by the motion of the arms, was the simplest and yet the best, so I have adopted it and have been well satisfied with it. I had one for each arm, but found that I made little use of that on the left arm.'

'And are they used by any besides yourself?'

'Yes, a gentleman in this city, who lost both arms in the war, also uses one. I remember an interesting experience I had with this band at the Surgeon General's office. I had called to see about commutation for an arm, and explained to the Surgeon-General how I used this hand in writing and eating, and at various kinds of work. He asked me to bring my spoon and fork, and after he had examined them gave me a letter to copy. I took a pencil and copied it, making a much better looking letter of it than the one from which I wrote. About the time I had it finished a messenger to whom he had spoken when I entered came in with a huge dish of oysters, and at the same time there filed in about half a dozen officers of the Surgeon-General's office. 'Now,' said the Surgeon-General, 'you said you could eat with that hand, and I want to see you try it.' I told him that I had not come there to get my lunch, but that if he had any doubt of my ability in that line, I would soon convince him, and taking up my fork, I made use of it both to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General and of my own stomach. The old fellow fell back in his chair and fairly shook his sides with laughter until I had finished. 'Well,' he said, 'that is the best hand I ever saw for practical use; here is your commutation; you are certainly entitled to it,' and he gave me an order for $100 commutation money to which I was entitled, instead of the artificial arm.'

There are no others in Government employ here who have suffered this double loss, are there?'

'Yes,' he said, pointing to a man a few feet away. 'Fernando Page, there, lost both legs, and walks with cork ones now;' and he beckoned to him as he spoke. 'Page got his appointment here through a Democratic member, Mr. Houseman of Michigan.'

'Yes, we are a pair of them,' said Mr. Page, smiling in answer to a remark of Decker's. 'I lost both legs at Yorktown in 1862, and Decker lost both of his arms the same year at Perryville. I belonged to the 3d Michigan infantry, and Decker to 4th artillery.'

'But Page had a tougher time of it than I did,' with a grim smile; 'he had to have both legs amputated three times, while I had but the one operation performed.'

'Not a very pleasant experience in either case, was it?'

'Not so painful a one as might be expected,' was Decker's answer. 'My arms were shot off about 7 o'clock in the morning, and it was noon before the amputation was made. I did not take anything to sustain me, and felt no pain until the knife covered the nerves. I never lost an hour's sleep from the loss of my arms. During the time that I spent in recovering I slept well and suffered very little pain from it. I suffer some pain from them now occasionally, especially when the weather is bad. Page, though, had a worse time than I.'

'Well,' said Page, modestly, 'I had a bad enough time that is true. It did not hurt me any when my legs were shot off; in fact, I scarcely felt it. They were taken off by a fragment of shell, and there was only a feeling of being stunned for a moment. I suffered more from the consciousness that they were off and from the unpleasant sight I presented than from the feeling. They did not even bleed. A hour afterward, however they began to burn, and there was some sensation of pain when the surgical operation was being performed, though not very much. The first operation was successful, but in being transported over corduroy roads, as I had to be the pressure and irritation was so great that the flaps of skin which had been sewed gave way, and when I reached Boston it became necessary to have a second amputation. This was done in a class of medical students but was not well done, and the consequence was that a few months later I had to have a third amputation performed. But it is over now, and I consider myself quite well. I get around on cork legs you see very comfortably.'

'How many men are there who lost both legs in the war as you did?'

About thirty-two, I believe now left.'

'And there is one,' added Decker, who lost both arms and both legs—a Minnesota man by the way. He is not able to do anything, of course, to support himself. The Government pays him a pension of $100 a month, as it pays $72 for the loss of both arms.'

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

ÆSOP IN VERSE.

BY C. F. GERRY.

An old man found a youngster rude,
Upon his apple-tree,
Secreting in his pockets deep,
A lavish quantity.

"Come down," the old man gently said,
"I won't,"—the bold reply;
"Then I will fetch you down, you rogue,
Or know the reason why."

So pulling up some tufts of grass,
He threw them with a frown,—
Which only made the youngster laugh,
And boast he'd ne'er come down.

"Well, well," the old man firmly said,
"If words, nor grass avail,
I'll try what virtue lies in stones,
And see if they, too, fail."

And so he pelted hard with stones,
Nor did the youngster spare,
Until he hastened down, and begged
The old man's pardon there.

MORAL.

If good words, neither gentle means
The wicked won't revere;
They must be surely dealt with, in
A manner more severe.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Col. Augustus Chopleigh, late of her majesty's Indian army, lived in stately retirement upon his snug little estate in one of the pleasantest of the home counties. From an outsider's point of view, the colonel seemed to possess most things which are generally considered to constitute human happiness. His liver had survived pawnees, curries and a tropical sun intact; his income was ample; he belonged to two or three good London clubs; he had an excellent cellar of wine; he was a J. P., respected by his neighbors and worshipped by his tenants, and he rode to cover on the best of cattle; yet with all this, the colonel had two eternally grinning skeletons in his cupboard.

The first was the possession of a ne'er-do-weel son, and the second was the nonpossession of a wife.

Augustus Chopleigh, Jr., although a ne'er-do-weel in the eyes of a parent who was more rigid and precise than are most gentlemen who have breathed the atmosphere of barracks and cantonment during the best part of their lives, was, after all, but an ordinary, 'every day young man.' He betted a little, it is true; he belonged to a club where play was sometimes high of an evening; he could drink his claret like a man; he was a connoisseur in cigars; he possessed two or three long tailor's bills, and he was given to staying in town sometimes for a week at a time. Still, after all, what could be expected of a high spirited young fellow who had received a first rate education, and was therefore unfitted for any serious walk in life, who was good looking, who dressed well, who found life at stately Dum Dum Hall a little monotonous at times, and who had a handsome annual allowance?

But in the eyes of the colonel all these little peculiarities were henious crimes, and the poor old gentleman, as he pondered in the solitude of what he called his 'study,' saw very clearly that unless the young man was settled in life with a well bred, well connected girl, he would infallibly follow, at headlong pace, that broad road which leads to destruction.

Often alone at Dum Dum Hall, deprived of the society of his son, and not caring very specially for that society when offered, it was hardly to be wondered at that he yearned for a suitable partner in his exile.

The memory of the departed Mrs. Chopleigh could hardly be said to be yet green, for she had succumbed to an aggravated attack of jungle fever some twenty years before, when Augustus, Jr., was but a stripling in plaid dresses and bare legs. It might be said that the remedy was easy. Why didn't the colonel take unto himself a second Mrs. Chopleigh? There were plenty of eligible spinsters who would have jumped at an offer from such a fresh faced, active, wealthy gentleman, who was little beyond the prime of life. There was, however, an almost invincible obstacle. Unlike most military men, Col. Chopleigh was painfully shy. Perhaps remembrances of the departed Mrs. Chopleigh, who was known as the Dum Dum Tartar, had driven out the youthful assurance which had won her. At any rate, the flutter of a petticoat awakened feelings within the gallant colonel's breast which were not to be stirred by a horde of yelling, mutinous Sepoys, or by the stiffest bullfinch in the country. He had loved at a distance a score of times, but had never placed himself within speaking reach of the various objects of his affection.

Suddenly matters took a different turn.

A young lady of strikingly prepossessing appearance Millicent Vanjohn, only daughter of Rev. Aloysius Vanjohn, the local vicar—had been espied by the colonel proceeding up the lane which ran parallel with his grounds, as he paced along his favorite shrubbery walk. Being on his own property had inspired him with courage; he had gazed at her, and she had blushed and looked down. He hurried into the house and shut himself up in his study.

'I am 55,' he said to himself. 'I am—well, I am well looking; my waistcoat is of decent girth; I have a good complexion; and a man is only as old as he feels. Why shouldn't I? I may be called an old fool. Well, there are plenty of older fools in the world. I—yes—I will!'

Miss Vanjohn was walking at the identical spot at the identical hour the next day, and the next day after that, and so on for more than a week, and each day the same little dumb comedy was played—sheep's eyes on the part of the colonel, blushes and lookings down on the part of Miss Millicent Vanjohn.

Did Miss Vanjohn walk up that lane so regularly with a fixed purpose? Of course she did.

Punctually at 4 o'clock every afternoon Mr. Augustus Chopleigh, Jr., met her at the top of it. It was rather an odd thing to do—the daughter of a well known parson meeting sub rosa the son of an equally well known colonel. The following conversation explains it:

'Oh, Gus! I begin to feel so awfully guilty meeting you like this! Why can't we love each other openly? There's nothing to be ashamed of in it.'

'For more than one reason, my darling. I've a bad reputation down here; all fellows have in country places who go up to town, belong to a club, drive down to Ascot, take medicinal B. and S's, and so on. If the old man were to know that I was spooning you, he'd rush off to your father and warn him. If your father were to know, he'd rush off to mine and tell him that I wasn't a fit aspirant for the hand of his daughter.'

'But is your father such a terrible old gentleman, then? What is he like? I've never seen him.'

'No, I don't suppose you have. He fights shy of anything with a petticoat on it like the plague. I've known him cut a good run short because there were ladies alone with him in the same field, and he was afraid that in case of accident, he would have to assist them. He's a tall old fellow, with a fresh complexion and a gray mustache, and always wears shepherd's plaid trousers, summer and winter. Why, what's the matter?'

'O dear! O dear! Gus, don't go on, please don't, or I shall die of laughing.'

'Why, what is there to laugh at in it, Millie? By Jove, if you saw him in a temper you wouldn't laugh!'

'Why, my dearest Gus! he's—he's in love with me!'

'The old boy—my father—in love with you? Nonsense, my dear—nonsense, I say. Why, he's more afraid of a girl than of an earthquake, or a boa constrictor, or anything. What on earth makes you think that he's in love with you?'

'Why, Gus, every day when I come along here, he's walking in the garden. I've always taken him for the steward, or some one, and he makes such eyes at me. Oh, you'd laugh if you could see him. I try not to, but I know I blush and look awfully silly.'

'By Jove, Millie, it's no laughing matter—that it isn't. A man's father his rival in love!'

That evening Gus appeared at home at an unusually early hour.

'Well!' was the greeting of his parent, 'you're not here so precious early, with that goody goody face, for nothing, I'm sure, you young scamp! When you turn up punctually to dinner, I know you want something out of me. But, mind, not another half penny do you get. I've already advanced your quarter's allowance, and if you've been squandering it on actresses and race meetings and unlimited loo and dinners at the Bristol, I don't help you. And not only that, sir, but I'm going to put a stop to it. Once for all—and Augustus Chopleigh's a man of his word—I don't care if Stulty or Moses or any of them come down and dun you at this very door, not a rupee do you get out of me.'

'What a deuce of a hurry you're in, father,' said the young man. 'I don't want any money.'

'Well, what the dickens is it, then?' said the old man, seeing that his son looked confused.

'Why—well, I'm in love that's all,' replied Gus; 'and I'm going to be married to the best girl in England—a perfect lady, well bred, well connected, and—'

The effect of this speech upon the old colonel was electrical. He jumped up from his end of the table, almost upset Parker, who was handing him the chilies, rushed toward his son and shook his hand heartily, his face beaming with excitement and pleasure, as he exclaimed: 'You're sure of what you say? It isn't Fifine of the Jollity, hey? A lady, well bred, well connected—'

'I've been a bit of a scamp, perhaps, father,' said the young man, 'but I've never gone in for low form, so, when I tell you she's all that could be wished, you must believe me.'

'Of course, I will' Of course, I do!' roared the colonel. 'Who is she?'

'Well, I don't want to give you her name just now, for many reasons, but you can take my word for it that she is nobody to be ashamed of,' said Gus.

'All right, all right; I won't ask any more questions. So long as you are going to steady down with a good ladylike wife, I don't care,' said his father. 'By gad, Gus, I thought you were going to be a millstone round my neck for the remainder of my life. And now, my boy, you've astonished me, I'm going to astonish you. What do you think is about the most unlikely thing I should do?'

'Give up hunting?' replied Gus, 'or sell your orchids? or put up for the county? or —'

'No, no, nothing of that kind,' said the colonel, chuckling. 'I'm—I'm going to be married, too.'

The son affected the greatest astonishment. The colonel continued:

'But, look here, my boy, it won't interfere with your prospects, and—and, when I say I'm going to be married, I mean that I have my eye on some one, and I rather think, ahem! that that some one has a reciprocal eye on me. I'm not such an old bird, eh?'

'Not a bit of it,' replied Gus, 'and may I ask who the fortunate object of your attentions is?'

'Well, answered the colonel, laughing, 'I've a good mind not to tell you, you dog, as you keep me in the dark about your inamorata. But I will. Do you know Miss Vanjohn?'

'Tall girl, brown hair, brown eyes?' asked Gus, innocently.

'Yes, yes—that's the one! She's going to be Mrs. Chopleigh the second,' said the colonel, rubbing his hands gleefully. 'I think—ahem!—that if I can screw up my pluck, I shall speak to her tomorrow.'

That evening Rev. Aloysius Vanjohn received an unexpected visitor in the shape of Mr. Augustus Chopleigh. Urged by the desperate aspect of matters, the young man had resolved to face the terrible parson, as he believed him to be, and to lay the whole state of affairs before him. To his glad surprise, the reverend gentleman, who was really a good fellow and thought very well of Gus, laughed heartily at the notion of the colonel's suit, and promised Gus that Millicent should marry him when and where he pleased.

'I say, Gus, roared the colonel, as they were leaving the smoking room for bed, 'promise me you'll bring Mrs. Chopleigh here directly after you've married.'

'A few days after, Millicent Vanjohn was quietly and unostentatiously made Mrs. Augustus Chopleigh in London. Faithful to his word, the young man wrote informing his father of his marriage, and telling him that he should run down on the following day to introduce his bride to her new father.

The colonel was at dinner—that is to say, he was playing at dinner, for what with his own consuming passion, and the eager expectation with which he awaited the arrival of his son and his daughter-in-law, he sent away, almost untasted, every dish that was set before him.

The door bell rung. The colonel jumped up to answer it himself, but checked the movement.

'No, no,' he said; 'I'll have it a surprise to the last.'

Gus entered.

'Here I am, father!' he said.

'Yes, yes; but where's — ?' said the colonel, impatiently.

Gus went out, and reappeared with Millicent.

The colonel staggered at first, and something like a frown gathered on his brow. But he recovered himself, and, with a smile illuminating his whole face, said, addressing Millicent:

'I am indeed delighted to welcome you to my house as a—daughter.' Then turning to his son, he added: 'Gus, my boy, you've had an uncommonly narrow escape!' —[Selected.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—Two quarts of flour; one pint of milk; butter the size of an egg; one tablespoonful of sugar; one teacupful of good yeast; one teaspoonful of salt. Boil the milk and add the butter, salt and sugar. Sift the flour into a deep bowl and when the milk is merely blood warm, stir together with enough of the flour to form a batter or sponge. Do this at nine or ten in the evening and set in a cool place. Next morning about nine mix the remainder of the flour; knead on the moulding board for twenty minutes, using as little flour as possible. Return to the bowl and set in a cool place till about four in the afternoon. Knead for fifteen minutes. Roll out and cut in rounds. Let them rise one hour and bake twenty minutes.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—One pint sifted flour; four teaspoonfuls baking powder; one half cup shortening. Mix and roll into layers of cake one half inch thick; put into a pan and bake. Have ready your strawberries, mixed with sugar, and a little sweet cream. Separate the two layers, butter them, and spread the strawberries between and on top.

☞A queer marriage ceremony was that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, before the deaf and dumb alphabet was invented, between Thomas Filsby and Ursula Bridget. Ursula could talk fast enough, but Thomas was a deaf mute, and, as it was required that promises should be exchanged in spoken words, nobody knew how to manage the thing. Finally the bishop of London helped to devise a service by signs, and Thomas proceeded thus: "Having first embraced Ursula with his arms, he took her by the hand and put the nuptial ring on her finger. He then laid his right hand significantly on his heart, and afterward, putting their palms together, extended both his hands towards heaven. Having thus sued for divine blessing, he declared his purpose to dwell with Ursula till death should separate them, by closing his eyelids with his fingers, digging the earth with his feet, as though he wished to make a hole in the ground, and then moving his arms and body as though he were tolling a funeral bell."

☞A horse ran away in Austin one day last week and knocked down an organgrinder, who was playing for all he was worth on a corner, and an organ, too, of course. The musician was seriously injured, and his instrument damaged beyond repair. When the driver of the horse was arraigned for fast driving he was fined $100. 'But, your Honor, the horse ran away, and I could not control him. It was not my fault in the least.' 'I know that,' replied the judge. 'And then, your Honor, there is another mitigating circumstance. The organ was totally destroyed, and the organ grinder will never be able to turn a handle again.' 'I know that, too, but you are a life insurance agent, and a bigger nuisance than the organ grinder. I shall not remit your fine. It is not often that two birds are killed with one stone. This is a great day for the country.—[Texas Siftings.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

The Cheapest and Best Family Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Stiff Neck. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria. Influenza. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the Ready Relief. It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

Will afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

It is pleasant to take as a tonic, anodyne or soothing lotion.

Where epidemic diseases prevails, such as Fevers Dysentry, Cholera, Influenza, Diptheria, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and other malignant diseases, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billous Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fever (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS,) so quickly as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR!

AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc., cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better, and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

in chronic cases of Lucorrhœa and Uterine diseases

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphilitic ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throats, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, in dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, where in this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

SKIN DISEASES,

Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils, Old Sores, Ulcers, etc., are cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

One bottle contains more of the active principle of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their operations.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorder of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in lying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

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☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

STANZAS.

BY L. W. JACOBS.

There's an eye that is soft as the star's mildest ray,
There's a lip that delights when smiles on it play;
There's a voice, too, that oft' times the senses enchain
With music as soft as the lay's magic strain.
I could love all the flowers that I ever should meet,
Nor think for a moment their fragrant less sweet,
But, alas! they decay; still there's one I love well,
'Tis the fair rose—forgive me—it's name I don't tell.

When the midnight silent slumbers
Waft me to the land of dreams,
Then I make my lute's soft numbers,
By thy own romantic streams.
When the radiant is breaking
Then the spell that binds my heart,
Thus when dreaming or awaking,
I am ever where thou art.
—[Sunday Times.

☞The grandest of all empires is to rule one's self. There is nothing grand that is not also calm. Who has most? He who desires least. Throw away all anxiety about life and make it pleasant. If you hear that others have spoken ill of you, consider whether you have not done the same about many people. How much better to heal an injury than to avenge it! I shall take the world as my country. Guard vigorously that social tie which binds man to man, and establishes the rights common to the human race. Life is warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are the brave men and the leaders in the camp, but to rest basely at the cost of others' labors is to be a coward, safe because despised.—[Seneca.

☞Georgia has 3,000 carp ponds, an average of 22 to the county. Middle Georgia leads the other sections of the State and Bibb county leads all.

Anecdotes.

☞In the Philadelphia directory the name of 'Carrie Kilgore, lawyer,' is given in large letters, and underneath it the name of 'Damon Y. Kilgore,' her husband, in small type.

☞What does the minister say of our new burying ground?' asked Mrs. Hines of her neighbor. 'He don't like it at all; he says he never will be buried there as long as he lives.' 'Well,' said Mrs. Hines, 'if the Lord spares my life, I will.'

☞ A little fellow with a tall, stalwart wife was asked by a friend if the contrast between them didn't often expose him to mortifying remarks. 'Oh, I don't mind that,' he said, cheerfully, 'but since Sarah's grown near sighted, I have to look sharp for fear she'll step on me.'—[Brooklyn Eagle.

☞Court (to prosecutor): 'Then you recognize this handkerchief as the one which was stolen from you?' Prosecutor: 'Yes, your honor.' Court: 'And yet it isn't the only handkerchief of the sort in the world. See! One I have in my pocket is exactly like it.' Prosecutor: 'Very likely, your honor. I had two stolen.'

THE NEW CLERK.—'File this bill,' yelled the proprietor to the new employe. With a hungry jump, the boy grabbed the document and began a rapid search in all corners of the room.

'What are you looking for?' asked the boss, curiously watching the clerk's movements.

'Lookin' for the file, sir,' smiled the youth, 'you'll hafter sorter post me about whar you keep them tools, and sorter gimme a few p'ints in regard to the kind of an edge you want flung onto these things.'

THE BOY WITH THE BOUQUET.—A sharp lad of 14 started out two or three weeks ago with a shilling bouquet in his hand, and rung the door bell of a house occupied by a widow. As she came to the door, he asked:

'Is this number 2640 Blank street?'

'Yes.'

'Then this bouquet is for you, with the compliments of—of—of—why, I have lost his card.'

'For me? Oh! how sweet! Never mind the card—I can guess who it was. Here my lad, take this.'

It was a 50 cent piece, and it so encouraged the lad that he began to buy bouquets at wholesale rates, and to hunt the city directory for the names of the widows. He played that game right along until some of them gave him away to the police, and the officer overhauled him and remarked:

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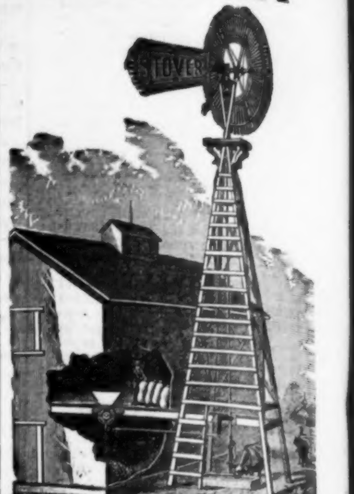

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Editorial.

FIELD NOTES.

Mowing.—Since the introduction o
saving machines the work of harvest
hay crop has been very much lighten
the time required to do the work de
one half. This gives the farmer a
chance to cut each field when the
believed to be in the best state of r
Formerly it was necessary to co
mowing as soon as the earliest field
grown, and continue the work until
cutting was made in fields much t
Now the work need not be commence
the earliest field is in the best conditi
so rapidly can the crop be harvested
field need be left to become overripe.
In consequence of this change th
is left to decide when each field i
best possible condition to be cut. P
the majority of farmers believe that
time to cut grass is when it is in ful
To make hay in the best manner
experience as well as good judgment
knew just what the weather was
be, the anxiety and loss by bad ha
be very much less than it now is.
Weeds.—The corn and potato fie
not be neglected, but the wheel hoe
tivator must be run through the fie
enough to kill out all of the grass and
in fact cultivation should be kept up
as the weeds continue to make their
ance. A field once cleared of we
can be kept in good order in half
that it requires to keep one in dece
where no particular effort is made
out the weed seeds.
Fodder Crops.—Do not forget
fodder crops enough to give the c
they may want next winter, in add
what hay they may have. The p
crop for this purpose must be decid
by each farmer; he best knows h
and the condition of his farm, and t
should not rely on others for info
when they are in no condition to
While Hungarian may be the best
farm, corn fodder may be best for
and oats, rye or barley for others.
Potatoes.—The potato field must
ly looked after during the next fou
and the bugs will claim particular a
As soon as the first crop begins
Paris green should be resorted to,
each succeeding crop makes its ap
it should be destroyed in the same w
in keeping the bugs down the weed
not be neglected, for though a
potatoes are well up they may not
injure the crop, they will seed the
another year, and thus double the
cultivating the next year's crop.
to make a rule to let as few weeds as
ripen their seed in the potato field.
Fences.—It is a good plan to re
fences around the pasture at least
month in the summer, especially if
is not new and strong. The labor
so is slight, but the saving is so
quite large; the breaking of a sing
some thoughtless traveller, if not d
and a new one put in, may let the c
the cornfield, and not only do a grea
to the corn, but get the cattle u
that they cannot be kept in the pa
cept by building a very high an
fence.

THE HIGHBUSH HUCKLEB

(*Corymbose vaccinium.*)

Is, this fruit, always to be perm
grow unimproved? Will no effort
to cultivate it, and propagate from
desirable varieties? Will it refuse
spond to man's efforts to make
plant of it? These are questions w
urally suggest themselves to those
lovers of this fruit.
The opinion is quite prevalent t
a fruit that cannot be easily grown
vation, and that when cultivated it
produce as good fruit as when per
grow in the natural way.
It is also believed to be difficu
impossible to grow the bushes
seed. We feel quite sure that th
erroneous opinions. We know fro
cal experience that the huckleberry
be transplanted with as much succ
currant bush, and that it will grow
fruit on almost every variety of s
also know that it can be grafted, a
to grow almost as readily as an ap
As to growing from the seed, thus
have failed, but the failure must b
want of neglect to comply with th
conditions required, for nature, w
herself, succeeds in a great mu
cares.
Another year we expect our gra
es will come into bearing, when
will again be made to obtain seed
an end that an improved variety m
cured. That the huckleberry is as
ble to improvement as the strawbe
not be true, but that it can be
there can be but little doubt. The
try? Let as many engage in the eff
prove it, as are engaged in an effor
prove the strawberry, and no d
should see an exhibition of huckleb
superior to any which can now
growing naturally.
It is a mistake to suppose that
bush huckleberry will not grow,
wet land; it readily grows on elevat
plains, and produces abundant frui
size, when the bushes are in a part
of other trees, or of themselves
enough to shade the ground.
When transplanted in the g